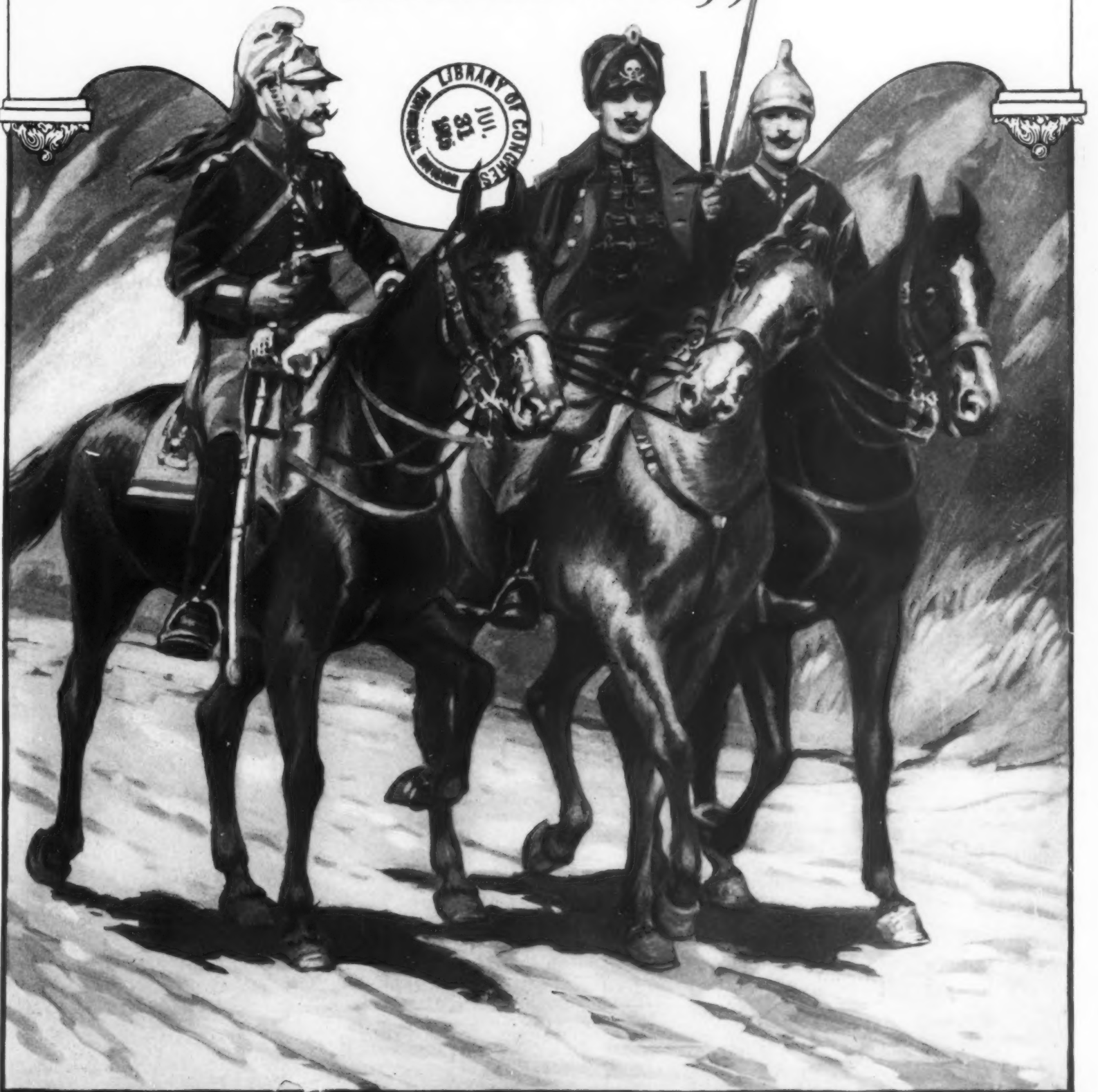


July 29, 1915

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855



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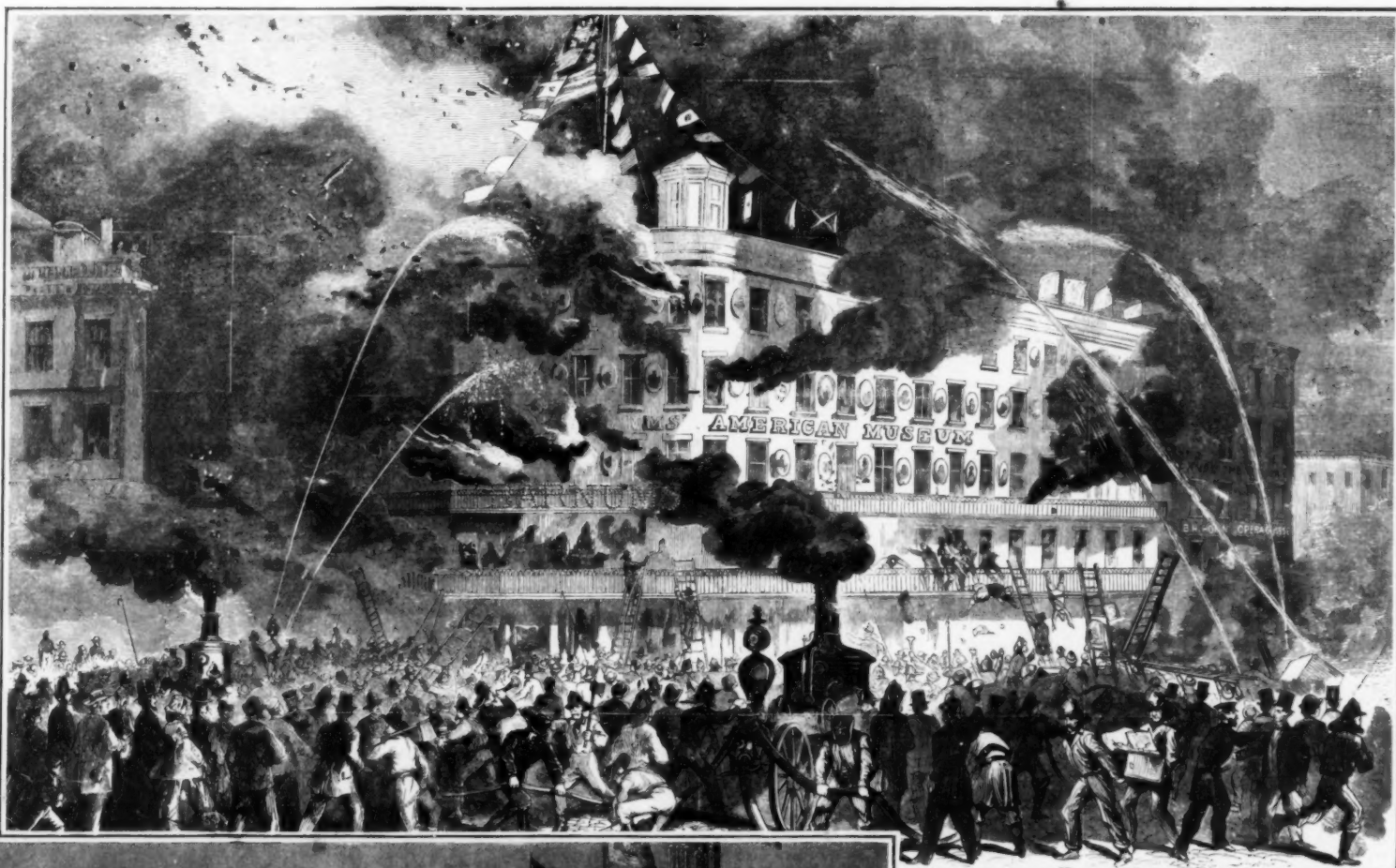
Adapted by E. Flohri from a
painting by Georges Besson

Prisoner

The Schweitzer Press

The News in Pictures Fifty Years Ago

Reproduced from the 1865 files of LESLIE'S WEEKLY



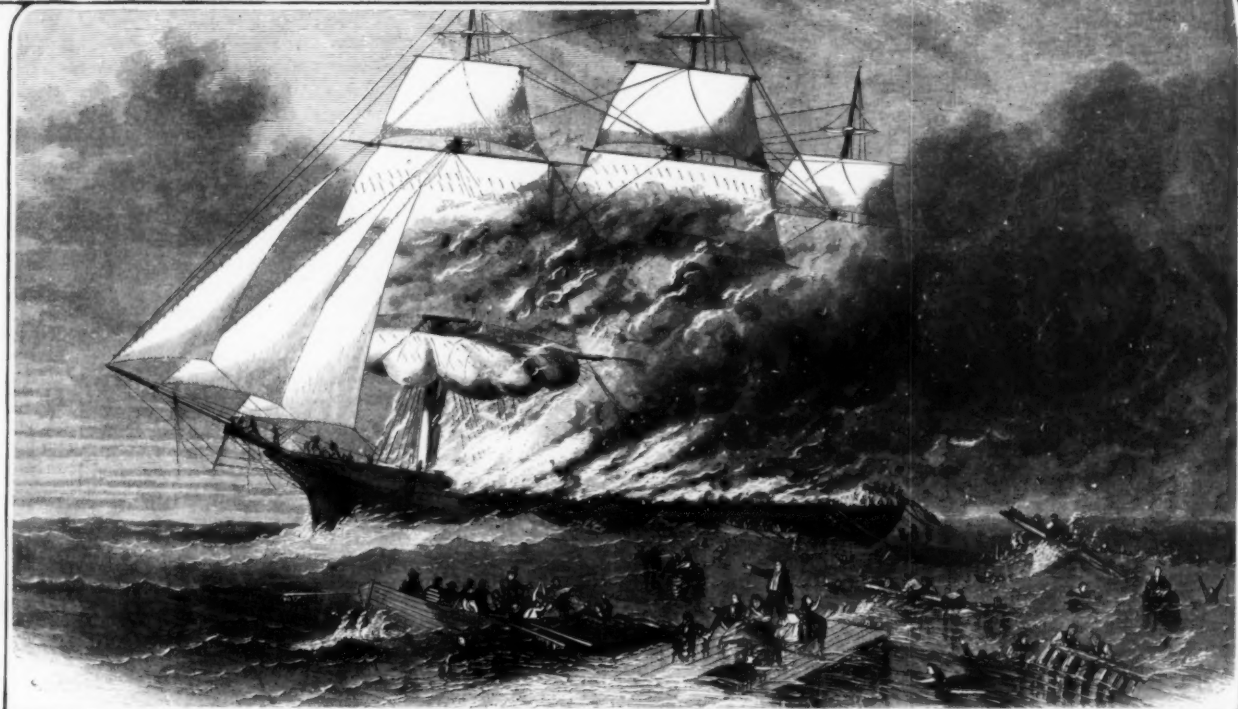
BURNING OF BARNUM'S FAMOUS MUSEUM

On July 13th, 1865, P. T. Barnum's museum, corner of Ann Street and Broadway, New York, and 20 other buildings were destroyed by fire, with a total loss of \$2,000,000. About half of this was on the Museum. The latter was one of the landmarks of the city, contained over 1,000,000 curiosities and had a world-wide reputation. Every visitor to New York made it a point of seeing the museum. Although some of the exhibits were called "humbugs," yet LESLIE'S of that time assures us that the collection of genuine curiosities was one of the most complete ever seen on this continent. No human but many brute lives were lost in the conflagration. The shrieks of the caged creatures unable to escape were terrific. With the exception of some of the birds and the trained seal, all the animals perished. A large and excited crowd witnessed the fire. Mr. Barnum built up another popular museum which also was destroyed by fire in 1868. Three years later he established his "Greatest Show on Earth," a traveling circus and menagerie which gave an even wider reputation than his museum. One of Mr. Barnum's most noteworthy enterprises was his introduction of the Swedish singer, Jenny Lind, to the American public.



A GREAT FESTIVAL OF SONG

German singing societies of the United States received by Mayor Gunther and local singing societies at City Hall, New York, at midnight, July 15, 1865. This grand saengerfest drew together about 3,000 singers. Magnificent singing by choruses of 1,500 characterized the concerts given at the Academy of Music. The music rendered was of a high order. The singers had fine voices and had been thoroughly trained. The occasion aroused the liveliest enthusiasm among the music lovers of the metropolis, and the audiences were large and appreciative. The first prize, a banner of blue silk with elaborate trimmings, was awarded to the Philadelphia Maennerchor. The second prize, a silver goblet richly chased and ornamented with the busts of eminent German composers, was won by the Philadelphia Saengerbund. Picnics, processions, excursions and a commers were also features of the gathering, which was a conspicuous success. This drawing was made by Albert Berghaus, a well-known newspaper artist of the time.



FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST IN A BURNING VESSEL

Destruction by fire of the ship *William Nelson* off the Banks of Newfoundland in June, 1865. Of the 450 passengers, most of them emigrants, but 44 were saved. The survivors were picked up by the French steamer *Lafayette* and taken to Brest, France. The *Nelson* was bound from Antwerp to New York.

She took fire while being fumigated, and the flames spread so rapidly that the captain had only time to order the lowering of the four boats. He got into one of these himself. The scene on board the burning craft was horrible. The day after the fire the ship had entirely disappeared.

The Heralds of Business

By James Keeley

Editor of the Chicago Herald

"In olden days the sphere of the herald's influence was limited by those who could hear him.

"But you advertising men—you modern heralds—have enthroned the eye, and the whole world is your field. Their mightiest voices reached thousands, but fell within the mile, while your silent voices defy the distance and search out myriads behind brick walls; you talk with the million tongues of the press.

"You are the heralds of invention; the mouth-pieces of achievement in trade. It is you who have put music in our homes, who have lessened the work in our kitchens, who have tapestried our homes, introduced a thousand new comforts and taught us more uses for those we possessed.

"You are more than writers and salesmen; you are great generals of education. You have glorified all the arts and sciences by their promotion to the nobility of world service in trade.

"What has already been accomplished is a foretaste of the fruits of the future of advertising."

Many notable addresses on Better Business were delivered to the 7,000 business men who attended the great convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in Chicago, June 20-24. This is in part, one of those which seems of such general interest to the 400,000 business and professional readers of LESLIE'S (in reality all BUSINESS men) as to warrant being published as a series in the advertising columns of LESLIE'S by the advertising department. An address by Wm. Woodhead, former president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, will appear in next week's issue.

Robert D. Gernald
Advertising Manager.

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXI

Thursday, July 29, 1915

No. 3125

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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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THE WORLD'S BEST SELLERS

PENICK and FORD

PENICK & FORD of New Orleans are the world's largest packers and handlers of molasses and cane syrups.

As their advertising agents, our first work was to concentrate sales efforts on one instead of numerous brands, with the result that "Velva" cane syrup has become the foremost seller throughout the South and Southwest.

What we have done for Louisiana syrup we can do for California prunes, Wisconsin cheese, North Carolina sheetings, Connecticut pins or any one of Philadelphia's many meritorious but unadvertised products.

N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Message From a Pipe Smoker who Calls Himself a "Tobacco Bug"

A. F. BEMIS, Pres. S. A. BEMIS, V-Pres.
J. S. BEMIS, Sec. and Treas.
JACKSON FIBRE COMPANY
BRANCH OF
BEMIS BRO. BAG COMPANY
BOSTON and ST. LOUIS

Telegraph Address, Western Union, Jackson Tenn.
Telephone Address, Jackson, 598 J. B. YOUNG
American Express, Bemis, Tenn. Res. Mgr.
Bemis, Tenn., March 10, '14

LARUS & BROS. Co., Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:—This morning a traveling man from Atlanta was in the office, an old friend, who handed me a cigar and we fell to talking about "smoke."

He asked me if I smoked a pipe and I replied that it was my steady diet, that I smoked but few cigars. He said that was the case with him, and asked what tobacco I smoked, and I replied, "Edgeworth."

He nodded and smiled and said: "I was introduced to that about three years ago, and have smoked nothing else since; it is the best yet."

I simply mention this for the reason that it seems to be the same story everywhere; once you smoke Edgeworth, nothing else will do.

What is your "Qboid"? Is it higher or lower grade than Edgeworth? I mean in price—or how does it differ? You can't improve on the Edgeworth flavor. I am simply curious, am sort of a "tobacco bug" anyway, and am always experimenting, but "never again."

Yours truly,
(Signed) B. F. YOUNG.

Have you been introduced to Edgeworth yet?

The pleasure will be yours.

Your name and address on a post card,

with the name of some store where you

sometimes buy tobacco,

will bring a liberal

sample of Edgeworth

Ready-Rubbed to you

postpaid.

Send in the post card

and ask for your sample.

To say "you will like it"

might be going a bit

too far, but the fact is

that practically every

person who tries Edge-

worth smokes it with a

glad-to-have-met-you

expression.

If you roll cigarettes,

try Edgeworth that way. It makes a tight,

round cigarette with a refreshingly different

flavor. In a cigarette the flavor of Edge-

worth is slightly milder than in a pipe.

Send your request for the free package to

Larus & Brother Co., 29 South 21st Street,

Richmond, Virginia.

The original Edgeworth is a Plug Slice,

wrapped in gold foil and sold in a blu tin.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed may be bought in

10c and 50c tins everywhere, and in the

handsome \$1.00 humidor package. Edge-

worth Plug Slice, 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Sold by practically all dealers or mailed

prepaid if yours has none.

The writer of the above letter asks about

Qboid. This is a granulated plug, cut into

cube shape. It requires no rubbing before

being put into the pipe and is guaranteed not

to bite the tongue.

To the Retail Tobacco Merchant—If your

jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus &

Brother Co. will gladly send you a one- or two-

dozen 10c size carton by prepaid parcel post

at the same price you would pay the jobber.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS

The Best Regular Services

to EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA,

PHILIPPINES, JAPAN,

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEAL-

AND, Round World Trips

and Winter Tours in INDIA,

PENINSULAR & ORIEN-

TAL S. N. CO.

Full information from

CUNARD LINE, 24 State St., N. Y.

Judge's keen satire and mirthful humor have the right appeal for people who appreciate clever satire and genial humor.

**A Smile in Every Line
A Laugh in Every Picture**

Take a copy home with you—10 cents—or send a dollar for the next thirteen issues.

Subscription price \$5.00 a year for 52 splendidly illustrated, colorful numbers

Judge

The Happy Medium

JUDGE, 225 Fifth Ave., New York L-7-59
Enclosed find \$1. Send me Judge for 3 months.

Name

Address

No subscriptions renewed at this price.

An Eloquent Pro test Against War



RUSSIAN VICTIMS OF GAS BOMBS UNDER RED CROSS CARE

COURTESY N. Y. HERALD CO.

On the eastern front the Germans do not seem to have made extensive use of poisonous gases in clouds, but have thrown many bombs against the Russians intended to produce asphyxiation. This

photograph shows victims of gas bombs who were just out of the trenches. The men suffer severely and many die. It is reported the Germans have a new gas that makes respirators useless.



HELPING A WOUNDED COMRADE

Two uhlans carrying a wounded comrade back to a field dressing station. They have adjusted the first-aid bandage and are bearing him seated on his rifle. Promptness in giving wounded men adequate treatment is important.



WORK OF A SINGLE SHELL

PAUL THOMPSON

One Russian shell struck a small building in Galicia and killed a dozen German soldiers, besides wounding several. Not all the dead are shown in this picture but enough is revealed to bring home the horrors of war in a vivid way. War itself is the best argument in favor of its abolition. Perhaps 2,000,000 of the young men of Europe have been killed and 5,000,000 wounded in this war, which seems only to be getting under way.



WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS ALONG THE WOEVRE FRONT

MOORE PHOTO SERVICE

The Germans have a hospital service as nearly perfect as science and system can make it under war conditions, but often it is overwhelmed with the tides of wounded that flow back from the battle fronts. Every effort is made to remove the wounded as far as possible from the front

to insure better care and prevent congestion. Hospital trains move them when the number is not too great, but after a particularly heavy battle they must be hauled in freight cars, necessarily suffering terribly. Once in the hospitals, however, they are wonderfully cared for.

Fighting On Plain and Mountain

Drawn by F. Matania for the Sphere, Leslie's and the New York Herald



BRITISH BATTERY IN ACTION SOMEWHERE IN FLANDERS

Mr. Matania has been given especial facilities in the field and this drawing is the result of a visit to a British battery in Flanders, the location of which he was not permitted to state. The officer in the foreground is receiving a message that has come by telephone, and the men are shifting

the gun in accordance with instructions. The gun is the standard British type of light field piece. Artillerists almost never see what they are firing at. They get the range and elevation from observation stations and point the gun accordingly. The accuracy of fire attained is remarkable.



ITALIAN MOUNTAINEERS CARRY WAR INTO AUSTRIA

The Alpini troops of the Italian army are all mountaineers and carry the ropes, picks and other implements of mountain climbing in addition to their weapons. Modern warfare has known few parallels to the fighting that has been in progress in the Carnic Alps since Italy declared war on

Austria. The Italians have been almost uniformly successful despite the difficult nature of the ground over which they have advanced. The press reports indicate that the Austrian resistance has not been very effective. German help is needed, but officially Germany is at peace with Italy.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, July 29, 1915

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Democracy or Mobocracy?

SOME would change our Constitution as they change their hats or coats. Republics have risen, flourished and perished in the past. The present trend raises the question, Is democracy a failure?

The London *Spectator* thinks that democracies, at all events in France and England, are ceasing to believe in themselves. They submit themselves to the guidance of leaders in whose capacity and honesty they do not pretend to feel confidence. They elect the same sort of representatives at one election after another without expecting different or better results.

"Since 1875," says the *Spectator*, "there has not been a dissolution in France. As the electoral period comes round, Parliament automatically ceases to exist, and the deputies receive a new mandate, which is usually the counterpart of the one that has just come to an end." In explanation it is suggested that the average voter has grown "weary alike of politics and politicians."

If democracy in the United States has in it certain elements of failure, it is because of different conditions from those prevailing in France. The trouble with the voter in this country is not that he is weary of politics, but that he is too easily swayed by the smooth sophistries of the demagogue and of the fake reformer who play upon the passions of men.

Our Constitution was framed by wise statesmen and far-seeing patriots. With a few amendments, most of which were unforeseen at the time of its adoption, it has carried this country through the stress and storm of a century and a quarter. It has provided for an orderly method of making and executing laws and passing upon their constitutionality.

What does the demagogue care for this? He declares that we have outgrown these time-honored methods of government, that if the people want new laws, they should have them posthaste. If an official is not filling his office to suit the mob, let him be recalled over night, and if the courts fail to render a judgment that will please the crowd, let the judges be recalled and their decisions set aside.

Let the demagogue rule and democracy will become mobocracy.

Let Us Make Dyestuffs

HARDLY a week passes that some line of colored goods is not withdrawn from the market because German dyestuffs are no longer coming into the country. There is not a mill which has not been embarrassed since the war began by scarcity of dyes. Some mills have resorted to the old logwood colors, and although the revival of this industry has produced surprisingly good results, logwood cannot give the lustre that characterizes aniline colors. Prices of dyes have increased from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. since the outbreak of the war, but the advance in some cases has been as high as 650, 833 and 925 per cent. The war has shown the unwisdom of depending upon any single country for any product so essential to our industries.

We can establish the dye industry in this country if we will give it needful protection. Any industry can be established on that basis. When it was proposed to build up a tin industry in the United States the outcry was made that it would be impossible to compete with the great Welsh tin mills. With a protective tariff to back it up the tin industry, employing thousands of people, has been firmly established in this country. The same argument was made against the silk mills, but following a similar policy American silks are now competing successfully with foreign goods. No field can be found more inviting for capital at the present time than the manufacture of dyestuffs. Millions of idle money would be only too ready to go into this industry, provided there was assurance of protection when the pinch of the war scarcity is over.

Here is one of the strongest arguments for taking the tariff out of the realm of politics. "Men with capital would be foolish to risk millions of dollars in creating a great industry that will supply the present needs of our textile industry, only to have their investment destroyed by drastic and partisan tariff legislation when the war is over."

Germany has dominated the field of dyestuffs because her government has backed the industry in every possible way. Our legislators must take the same stand if capital is to feel encouraged to build up the industry here. Open the factories and we guarantee that fit and capable American workmen will be found to fill them.

Welcome the Man of the Hour

By HENRY D. ESTABROOK, of New York

WOULD you not like to see some great American who looms big in public life stand forth before all the people and shake his fist in their faces, calling them ingrates and growlers, unworthy of their blessings, reaping today only what they have sown in ignorance and anger? Would you not like to see him raise his face to heaven and thank God for the matchless boon of American citizenship under the Constitution as our fathers gave it to us? Aren't you tired of muckrakers and bellyachers and the caterwaul of malcontents?

Unfit to Teach

THE newspapers have been giving considerable attention to Dr. Scott Nearing, professor of political economics in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, who was dismissed lately because the trustees disapproved of his radical ideas. Americans are very jealous of the right of free speech and in such cases their first impulse is to sympathize with an ousted instructor. But when the facts are considered many will be convinced that the trustees in this instance acted wisely. For what was the nature of the professor's teachings? A typical address by him which has been published is in the muckraking style. It conveys the notion that capital in general is oppressing and making ill-gotten gains out of labor, and is especially grinding down child workers.

Prof. Nearing apparently can see nothing but evil in the industrial situation. He ignores the vast deal of good which exists in it and which far exceeds the evil. He does not say that there are pleasant homes in plenty for workmen, that there are public schools where children are required to spend much of their time, that there are churches and Sunday schools, fresh air resorts, five-cent fares, more means of comfort and luxury available than ever before. He dwells only on the exceptions. We challenge him to prove that the things he alleges are the rule and not the exception. For many years past conditions in the industrial world have been steadily improving. Wages of workmen have never on the average been higher than they are to-day and never have the working people been so fairly treated by the great majority of employers. To all this Dr. Nearing is blind. The trouble with him is that he is a closet philosopher. Like many other university professors, he appears to form his ideas of affairs from mere theorizing and without experience in the practical work of life. He lacks the mental breadth and the candor which should characterize a professor in a great institution. A man holding that position should not be a partisan, a special pleader, or a demagogue. If such he is disposed to be he is manifestly out of place in a university faculty.

It is amazing to what extent our higher institutions of learning are pervaded with socialistic ideas and anarchistic sentiment. Two baccalaureate sermons by presidents of universities, this very season, are saturated with socialism. Teachers of this character are misleaders of youth. If these educators were only widely experienced and broad-minded their deductions would be entitled to higher respect. But they are usually narrow, biased, and unbalanced, as is Dr. Nearing, whose utterances show him to be no fit trainer of student minds.

A Railroad Man's Suggestion

THE idea that business men should combine to protect and promote their interests is taking strong hold throughout the country. A significant illustration of this comes from Texas. A railroad man, Mr. T. S. Ford, auditor of the San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Company, advocates the formation by the 1,500, or so, railroads of the United States of a great national protective association.

Mr. Ford argues that only by organized co-operation can the railroads secure relief in the way of increased revenues that many of them must have to avert bankruptcy. But even if they cannot obtain such relief from the law-making bodies there are certain measures, for their own benefit, which, Mr. Ford says, the companies, if organized, could and should take. He would have the lines agree to save millions of dollars thrown away annually by the use of mileage books, script, credential tickets, etc. He does not see why commercial travelers should have special rates. The loss entailed by carrying much excess baggage free should also be eliminated.

Mr. Ford would abolish the outlay by the railroads of

\$25,000,000 yearly for "outside agency expenses" when local agencies could do the work. He also thinks that part of the \$10,000,000 paid for advertising is spent unnecessarily, and it is where it is paid to publications that advocate destructive policies, as Mr. Henry B. Joy has shown clearly. He holds that far less costly railroad terminals would suffice. He believes that there should be fewer vestibuled trains and that if meals costing only 50c were served on dining cars, the roads would make money where now they lose. Mr. Ford suggests that the roads wear out their old cars before loading themselves up with interest-bearing notes to purchase new equipment. He perceives that the railroads acting in concert could prevent sympathetic strikes, and could more accurately get at the heavy cost of compliance with various State and national laws.

Besides doing all these things, the association could have a legal department for defense against unjust laws and to compel just laws. These suggestions from a practical railroad man of remedies for some of the troubles of the railroads deserve wide attention.

The Plain Truth

VOTE! A German-American weekly, *Fatherland*, has been dishing out cold comfort for President Wilson. It announces that a canvass of newspapers of its class shows that the Chief Magistrate has lost 92 per cent. of the German-American vote because of his "uncompromising policy" towards Germany. It is the old story in American politics. It used to be the Granger vote, the fiat money vote and then the labor vote. The prohibitionists have, of course, always been in evidence. Now the President is threatened with the loss of the German vote. It is too bad that a President cannot work along the lines of statesmanship without having to pay everlasting attention to the matter of whether his course will win one or more voters. His task in these exacting times demands judicial calmness and unbiased judgment. Think of any court's being influenced by such a consideration as the direction in which citizens will cast their ballots. Duty first!

CONTEMPTIBLE! Justice Blanchard, of the New York Supreme Court, in granting an annulment of the marriage of an aged invalid woman to a man who had once been her masseur, said: "This is the most audacious attempt to get money from a woman that has ever come to my notice." The testimony showed that the widow had been left \$100,000 and that she fell a ready prey to those who planned to control her property. In a great city like New York, similar cases are constantly occurring. We presume they happen in every city. It is unpleasant to know that some members of the bar do not scruple to take advantage of the infirmities of aged men and women and to beguile them into litigation out of which no one profits but the attorney. In a recent case in New York City it was shown that a lawyer had for twenty years been delaying a settlement with a client, until finally facing arrest, he obeyed the order of the court. It would seem to be the duty of the Bar Association, in defense of its own dignity, to prefer charges against members whose highest conception of their profession is to use it to accumulate "filthy lucre," no matter how filthy it may be.

HELPFUL! The hearings before the Federal Trade Commission are doing much to enlighten the public regarding the regulation of "big business." The latter has been hampered with an endless series of "Don'ts" but has not been told just what it will be allowed to do. Such a regulative method is plainly destructive. Happily the new Trade Commission seems to have entered into its investigations of business conditions and needs with an open mind and a degree of fairness unusual in the sensational probers of the Walsh kind with which the nation has too long been familiar. The Commission recently listened receptively to suggestions by many captains of industry as to methods of promoting our export trade. All the witnesses agreed that the Sherman Law should be amended to permit manufacturers to combine for conducting business in the foreign field. It was shown that one great reason why English and German exporters outdid Americans in capturing foreign trade was the freedom of action allowed them by their governments. It was indicated that our trust busters made an especially bad mess of it when, in attempting to prevent combinations at home, they also prevented our own producers from adequately competing with the producers of other lands. As President Ryan of the Amalgamated Copper Company pointed out, millions of dollars are being spent abroad in selling American goods under a wasteful individualized system, instead of under a sensible joint arrangement. To this sort of thing there must, some day, be an end.

The Trend of Public Opinion

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

A Disappointing Reply

REPLYING to the second American note, Germany, instead of acknowledging responsibility for the loss of over one hundred American lives on the *Lusitania*, would place the blame on Great Britain, declaring that "the case of the *Lusitania* shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads." Expressing the desire to permit safe travel by Americans, the note proposes to guarantee safe passage for American merchant vessels, and for neutral passenger ships if clearly marked for identification, and if Germany is notified a reasonable length of time in advance of their arrival in the war zone. In view of this concession the German government "confidently hopes" that the United States will guarantee that such vessels do not carry contraband. It is further agreed, in order to give increased facilities for safe travel, that at least four enemy passenger ships might be put under the Stars and Stripes by the United States.

The note awakened a chorus of praise throughout Germany because it promised no abandonment of submarine warfare. The *Tagliche Rundschau* fears too much is conceded, but Count von Reventlow in the *Tageszeitung* declares that while the note shows Germany's "willingness to concede the needs of American passenger traffic, it will leave no doubt that the submarine war, the forceful continuation of which is a sacred duty, can be brought into agreement with those American needs." The German-American press is fulsome in its praise. The New York *Staats-Zeitung* characterizes the note as a "sincere effort;" the St. Paul daily *Volks-Zeitung* says it "meets us more than half way;" and the Milwaukee *Germania-Herald* calls it "a masterpiece of diplomacy."

The tenor of comment of the press of neutral countries is quite similar to that of the Allies. For example the *Nieuwe Courant* of The Hague says: "The note gives an impression that Germany is trying to convince itself rather than others of the justice of its position. What is wanted is a guarantee that such horrors will not occur again, whether the victims be Americans, Germans, Dutch or Chinese." "Germany's attitude excites the antipathy of the neutrals," says *El Diario* of Buenos Aires, "and prepares the way for a coalition of all the countries which have been wronged. The United States cannot give in. It has on its side the sympathies of the world." The Petrograd *Novoe Vremya* declares that "every line of the German answer tramples upon neutral rights and the honor of the United States;" the French Socialist paper, *Humanité*, says, "The German reply exceeds anything one might have expected of the blindness of the Berlin Cabinet." The London *Times* speaks of the note as producing "a grave and unprecedented crisis in American history. The important thing, as it seems

to us, is that the issue should be met and not shirked."

The American press, with practical unanimity, finds the note disappointing and unsatisfactory because it fails to meet the issue raised in the two previous notes from this country. The general opinion is that the next American note should be brief and phrased in such a way as to make an "evasive" reply impossible. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, condemns further delay and says the time has come for a direct answer from Germany. Former Senator George F. Edmunds, in an open letter to President Wilson, says, "Let us then cease futile correspondence, and withdraw our Ambassador and send to the German Ambassador his passport."

Germany Refuses to Understand

THERE is good ground for believing that the chief cause of the unsatisfactory replies of Germany to the American notes has been Germany's inability to appreciate the true state of feeling in this country over the loss of American lives on the *Lusitania*. The remark of Mr. Bryan, while Secretary of State, to Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, that the first American note was not to be taken seriously but was intended for home consumption made an impression in Germany which all succeeding explanations have not been able to efface. The resignation of Mr. Bryan on the eve of the dispatch of the second note, and the statement of his position as a "peace at any price" man, led Germany to believe that American sentiment was hopelessly divided and that President Wilson lacked the support of the entire country. On the assumption that the German government was in the dark as to the real feeling in this country, Count Bernstorff dispatched Dr. Meyer-Gerhard as his personal representative to enlighten the Berlin Government. Upon his arrival in Germany a change was immediately noticed in the tone of the German press in their American comments, but Germany's last note indicates that a deep misunderstanding of American sentiment still persists. An article by Dr. Meyer-Gerhard in the *Rote Tag* of Berlin shows how little he understood the real American feeling. "If it came to a popular vote," said he, "I have been assured the majority of the American people would express themselves as opposed to the shipment of war supplies." While the question of shipment of war supplies is one that has no direct connection with the loss of American lives on the *Lusitania*, the impression given by Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's statement is one of sympathy toward Germany even to the point of violating neutrality, for the shutting off of war supplies would be an unneutral act. Germany persists in the ridiculous statement that our most influential papers are subsidized by British interests and do not represent, therefore, the feeling of the American people. Some way should be found to convince the Berlin Government that President Wilson in his protests and notes to

the belligerent powers has behind him the unanimous support of the American people. The only criticism has been of the mildness of the American notes and the long periods of deliberation before dispatching them.

A Big Step Toward Naval Progress

IN creating a Bureau of Invention and Development for his department, Secretary of the Navy Daniels has won the approval of Americans who believe in a stronger and more efficient navy. The Bureau is to have an Advisory Board composed of civilian inventors and engineers with Thomas A. Edison at its head, and it will pass judgment on all ideas and suggestions that may be submitted from any source for improving our naval equipment. Several prominent inventors besides Mr. Edison are expected to become members of this board, which will serve without pay and from patriotic motives only. The selection of Mr. Edison as chairman of the board has given great satisfaction in naval circles. It is proposed to concentrate naval experimentation under control of the new bureau at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, where the navy already has an experiment station. Development of the submarine will be one of the special aims of the bureau. The creation of the bureau is lauded as being in line with scientific progress. It is expected that there will hereafter be no ultra-conservative turning away of inventors who claim to have valuable ideas. With the best inventive genius of the nation working for its improvement, it is anticipated that the American navy will evolve into a model for all the navies of the world.

Roumania Asked for Show Down

THE report that the Austro-Germans have offered Roumania alternative concessions either to continue neutral or join with them in the war, and that she has 30 days in which to decide, puts the Balkan situation in the limelight once more. The Russian territory of Bessarabia bordering Roumania on the east has been pledged to Roumania by the Austro-Germans in exchange for the latter's active support in the war, and from Berlin comes the report that Russia is hastily fortifying her Roumanian border. Germany is guaranteeing the execution of all proposals. Russia's failure to hold Galicia and Bukowina has undoubtedly cooled the interest of the Balkan States in the cause of the Allies. Should the Allies meet with success in the Dardanelles in the next few weeks the whole situation would again be changed. Reports are also current that Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, former Greek Premier, and the originator of the Balkan Alliance, is planning its reorganization. Venizelos is an ardent supporter of the Allies and if he is successful in reorganizing the Alliance the Balkan States would undoubtedly be swung to their side.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

The Commercial Side of War

WHILE London newspapers have not hesitated to criticize the United States for what is described as a "commercial attitude towards the war," it appears that Great Britain has had an eye to the main chance herself. By holding up American shipping Great Britain has been able to replace American goods with British goods in various neutral countries. By withholding American cotton from Germany England has forced Germany to withhold dyestuffs from America. The announcement is now made from London that "a considerable increase in the output of dyestuffs has finally been effected by the British Dyes Company." It is stated that the board of directors of this company, formed with capital aid from the British government to manufacture dyes and thus supply a demand that before the war depended on importations from Germany, have decided to acquire or build much larger works. British export figures tell the commercial side of Great Britain's war even more strikingly. The total value of exports to the United States, as invoiced through the London Consulate General, the first six months of 1915 was \$70,616,024 against \$65,877,681 for the similar period last year. In other words, England in six months under war conditions increased her exports to the United States about \$5,000,000 compared with six months under peaceful conditions. These figures do not include the millions of dollars gained by replacing American and other commerce in foreign ports. Incidentally, under the low tariff law now in effect, about 60 per cent. of England's exports to the United States have been coming in free, resulting in an equivalent displacement of American profits and wages.

Relief for Unemployed

A PLAN to relieve unemployment, under which the Federal Government would finance workers desiring to take up farm lands, is now under consideration by an inter-departmental committee, named by Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, and Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor. The plan contemplates a system of farm credits operating through the Department of Labor which would enable workers in congested cities to take up agricultural land on government reclamation projects, or public lands, on easy payment loans. Commissioner General Caminetti, of the Immigra-

tion Service, suggested a government back-to-the-farm movement some time ago, and the inter-departmental committee now has developed the idea to the point where work has begun on framing an initial draft of necessary legislation. In addition to requiring an auxiliary rural credit system under the control of the Department of Labor, the scheme would necessitate amendments to the reclamation laws and the land laws, liberalizing the financial arrangements that may be made with the government by settlers on federal land. It should be explained, however, that the plans are still in the formative state, and that nothing can be done until Congressional approval is obtained.

The Flying Squad of Revenue Agents

COMMISSIONER OSBORN, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, with the approval of Secretary McAdoo, recently organized a "flying squad" of special agents, or detectives, which will operate in the internal revenue districts throughout the United States for the purpose of uncovering frauds and increasing the efficiency of the service. These officers will be the personal representatives of the commissioner. Violators of the law, or unfaithful employees of the government, if there be any, will not know when the eyes of the commissioner are upon them. These special agents will be sent into any part of the country where the commissioner has reason to believe that fraud is being committed which it is impossible for the regular revenue officers to uncover. Revenue officers are usually well known in their districts, and a stranger may be able to detect irregularities where they would fail.

Assimilating the Indian

NO longer can it be said that the only good Indian is a dead Indian. That statement, born of ignorance of the real character of the Indian, is now definitely eliminated from the list of epigrams by a report of the Census Bureau on the present Indian population in the United States. While the report shows a much lower rate of growth for the Indian population than for the white, an increasing admixture of white blood, and decreasing vitality of full-blood Indians, indicating a tendency to disappear altogether, it also shows increasing attendance at school and decreasing illiteracy, an increase in the percentage of the self-supporting and a decrease in the number of reservation Indians. While the report shows that

there were 265,683 Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, in 1910, an increase of 17,430, or 7 per cent. over the number reported in 1890, there are about 300,000 Indians in this country at the present time. Among them are to be found manufacturers, bankers, United States officials, mechanical engineers, locomotive engineers, telegraph operators, actors, artists, clergymen, college professors, physicians, surgeons and lawyers. The Indian has turned defeat into triumph. He has played the game according to the rules laid down by civilization and has won.

Preparations for Adequate Defense

SECRETARY DANIELS, of the Navy Department, as well as Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, seems to have recognized at last that adequate preparations for war by no means invite war, but are an assurance of safety in case of a hostile attack. The invitation issued by Secretary Daniels to Thomas A. Edison to become head of an advisory committee of civilian inventors and scientists which would aid the government in perfecting the aerial and submarine features of war preparations was merely part of the general plan to put the navy in better shape. Incidentally, Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, who has shown commendable common sense throughout his administration, is now giving practical encouragement to private companies manufacturing munitions of war by permitting several army experts to resign from the government's service and accept civilian employment. He realizes that the government would have to rely largely upon the private companies for munitions in case of war. It is also understood in Washington that Mr. Garrison has made a close personal study of the munitions problem recently and has realized that without a liberal water-power development policy this country will continue to depend on Chile for the nitrates which are absolutely essential to the manufacture of powder. As pointed out by LESLIE's recently, Germany would have been unable to carry on the war if she had not been manufacturing her own nitrates by means of water power. It is realized by Secretary Garrison probably that he will be able to leave a monument to his administration if he is able, by procuring encouraging legislation at the next session of Congress, to cure this great weakness in the present system of national defense.

How Long Will the War Last?

By LAFAYETTE YOUNG

THE war will last another year. None of the countries engaged will be starved out. All the countries will have plenty of ammunition.

Germany has the best army and if hostilities were to be suspended at the present time, the victory would be accorded to her on points. All the countries have much to lose in defeat. Great Britain would lose more than any of the others.

All the countries have money. When I arrived in Berlin, I had the moneys of seven nations and all were more or less below par excepting British bank notes. The warring countries have the backing of all their peoples and the peoples are generally rich. The German and French peasants are noted for their savings accounts. All the elements in all the countries are buying bonds and accepting the currency with genuine patriotic spirit.

Germany will not run out of metal and will have plenty to eat. Germany lacked only 15 per cent of producing her own food products the year before the war. Now she is practicing every economy and is saving enough out of her resources to feed a million prisoners of war and many thousands of civilian prisoners. Germany is not alone in her economies. In Paris women are the conductors on the subway cars. They are found doing men's work everywhere. In Germany and Austria the women are cultivating the fields. It is a misstatement to say, however, that the parks and waste places are being cultivated. I saw many fields which showed neglect. In Southern France, where the big wheat fields are, nature is doing her best and the outlook is bright for a full crop.

The people of Germany and Austria are engaged in gathering metal. I saw their metal wagons in the streets. Patriotic men have been known to rush into their houses and grab any piece of metal that might be handy to throw into the metal wagon. Germany is using aluminum for the making of shells.

The people of Germany are bitter against the United States because the United States sells ammunition to the Allies. Every German mother is told, when her boy is killed, that an American bullet did it. The Germans pay no attention to the assertion that the German ammunition works have been selling ammunition to everybody for a hundred years. I think Germany is overestimating the amount of American ammunition going to the Allies.

Great Britain has had a serious time securing a volunteer army. I visited Oxford University, where there are 26 colleges. Out of 4,000 students all but 1,200 had gone to the war. A Rhodes student from Tennessee told me that all his chums and room-mates had gone and that a majority of them had been killed. He found himself almost swallowed up by the war spirit. The streets of old Oxford were like the pathways in a cemetery. I have no doubt the same condition exists at Cambridge. Great Britain may not be sending many millions, yet she is sending her best blood.

Up to the present time the French have done the heaviest fighting for the Allies. The British soldiers do not endorse the ways of the Canadians. A Canadian captain will drink with his own men at the bar. This is against all British tradition. The German officers would not do such a thing. In the French army officers and men fraternize agreeably.

I was in all the countries at war excepting Russia. However, I was in Japan at the time of the war between Russia and Japan. I was then told that the rank and file of the Russian army was all right, but that the officers were too fond of high living and did not give their best attention to their work. It is agreed by the best-informed men that the Russian army has been improved in the past ten years. The Russians have so many men that the killing of a few thousands amounts to nothing. They have other thousands to take their places. The Russian soldier is distinguished for his willingness to go into battle and to die. If we are inclined to regard Russia as a combination of ferocity and ignorance, we must remember what Russia has done for science, art and literature.

This war will last until all the countries are tired of it. It ought to last until somebody is whipped. To compromise at the present time would mean nothing. Then the men who have died will have died in vain.

The German soldier comes nearer to forgetting his own personality than any other soldier of all the twenty millions. He has been drilled until he is part of a great machine. The French are good soldiers, but they do not get into line like an avalanche as the Germans do. Some generations ago the German goose step was invented. When a regiment goes into line, every foot, without bending the knee, comes down at the same time. The goose step is a thriller. It has had no equal since the Confederate army ceased to give the rebel yell. I saw regiments of German soldiers in Belgium; I saw Germans as prisoners of war; I saw their regiments passing in review in Brussels and Berlin. At the command "Forward," every foot went into place.



IN THE TRENCHES OF THE THIRD LINE

This picture was made by the Photographic Service of the French Armies, which has heretofore given out none of the official photographs for publication. It shows how the men in the rear trenches are fed.

Tommy Atkins is the old original British soldier who has had no home excepting the barracks. He has been taught to do and to die. His number is limited in the British army, but in soldierly qualities I presume Tommy Atkins would rank with the best the German army can afford. The British volunteer, when Lord Kitchener gets through with him, will be a soldier fit for the firing line. Kitchener's entire service in war has been with Tommy Atkins. He is not fully acquainted with the volunteer. He does not realize that any soldier, after he has been in



BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES

These officers have made themselves comfortable in the field. The rustic furniture was constructed by soldiers.

one battle, is no longer an experiment; he is then a real soldier. Lord Kitchener is making an army and in the course of time these young Englishmen will be thrown into the trenches in France and Belgium.

The principal reason why the war will go on is found in the fact that none of the countries can afford to quit. Belgium will want to fight until she is sure of being released. France will want to fight until the Germans are driven out of France. Each country will have a separate reason for continuing the battle. Great Britain cannot afford to be defeated. Defeat might mean the end of the British empire.



AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT

The Australian and New Zealand contingents are among the most effective troops under the British flag. Note the practical uniforms and the campaign hats.

The war might end sooner than otherwise if all the countries in Europe were given the exact news of the war. In Germany and Austria the people are expecting the surrender of the British and the Russians almost any day. When I was in Austria, they were passing cards around showing the capture of 162,000 Russians in one day in the Carpathians. A guide that I had employed for one day, while my other guide was detained at Innsbruck, told me that another day like that and Russia would surrender. The Germans and Austrians expect to win and they expect to win swiftly. Yet I saw them hauling overcoats through the streets, indicating that the armies were being prepared for winter. The war will not end suddenly, because ever the mothers of Europe are eager to have it go on. I think 80 per cent. of all the people in Europe believe in war as the only means to an end, in a national sense.

A visitor to Europe would almost think that America had a partnership in the war. An American in Europe told me that American charity in the case of the Belgians and in hospital work might cause the war to last six months longer than it could otherwise. His argument was that if Europe had to bear all of her own misfortunes, she would be in a greater hurry to stop the war.

I visited many hospitals in France, Austria and Germany. No former war ever had such hospital service. I visited a hospital in Vienna containing 450 wounded men, and the leading surgeon told me that but one soldier had suffered the amputation of a limb in that hospital since last November. The hospitals in Vienna have 72,000 beds.

I am not in favor of war with Germany although we have had ample cause. We went to war with Spain on account of the blowing up of the *Maine*. The sinking of the *Lusitania* was a greater offense. We could gain nothing by war. Besides we should keep out of European entanglements. However, our country should be prepared.

We should have a larger army and a larger navy. I am not able to say how large these should be. But above all things we should prepare for industrial independence. We ought to be making our own dyestuffs. The white socks the men are wearing ought to be a sufficient suggestion. White socks did not appear until dyestuffs disappeared. When our sons and daughters require instruction in music, we should keep them at home and require the foreign teacher to come over.

This country has raw material out of which everything can be made. Germany has been building up a self-reliant country for forty years. She has astonished the world by her achievements in the line of manufactures. We should follow this part of the German example.

We should have better American patriotism. We should discourage the foreign agitator, from whatever country he comes, and we should throw foreign literature into the waste basket.

I have no love for war. I saw floating mines and I saw submarines come to the surface. I was with the artillery and saw and heard the shells. I witnessed the work of the aeroplanes. I visited the factories where they are making munitions of war. I saw the raw recruits marching away from the cities. I saw the ruins in the wake of the shells of the aeroplanes. I saw the soldier funerals. I looked on the heaps where the dead are buried without coffins or prayers. There is nothing of so little consequence on the field as a dead soldier. I saw the mothers and sisters with their trailing veils of black coming from the chapels and cathedrals where they had been at prayer. I saw the shrines in the fields of Austria. I saw the isolated graves by the roadside in Belgium. I saw their ruined homes and cathedrals.

When I reflect upon this war and think about the crowned heads and others of Europe who are to blame for it, I begin to wonder if God is just.

This is a scientific, machine-made war. The battles amount to suicides. There is no chance for escape.

All the countries have resources. They all have hopes.

None of them is prepared to surrender now, and the war will go on.

I am glad to be at home in America. I do not enjoy being in those countries where any private soldier can suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

I found out something about that in Innsbruck, Austria, where, after a delightful day on a railway train running through the Alps from Zurich,

I was arrested and taken to a tool house in the railroad yards on the suspicion that I was a spy.

I spent some time there, and I can say that the man who has never sat in the dark in a strange land and heard the key turn on the other side of the door still has an experience coming to him.

However, it is very nice and thrilling to look back upon. My stay in the railroad yards gave me an excellent opportunity to see what a lot of metal the Austrians have.

In that one yard was enough to make ammunition for a considerable war. I presume that other cities are as well supplied with waste metal that can be put to use in an emergency such as the present one.

People Talked About



EXPLORED WILDEST PHILIPPINES

Mrs. Thomas B. McClintic, whose husband, formerly a United States Public Health Service official, sacrificed his life in fighting spotted fever in Montana a few years ago, has just returned from the Philippines. During her visit there she explored some of the wildest parts of the islands, making long trips on mule back to districts where no white people live. She studied the primitive natives, who never molested her, although she was repeatedly warned by her white friends that she was taking great risks.



AN AUTHORITY ON BREAD-MAKING

Miss Hannah Wessling, the bread-making expert of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, advocates the use of scales in measuring materials, and says that anyone can make excellent bread by accurately measuring the ingredients and maintaining the right temperature while the "sponge" is rising and during the baking. She recommends that all housewives provide themselves with accurate scales and a high-temperature thermometer.



HERO OF A NEW ODYSSEY

Lieutenant-Captain von Mucken landing at Constantinople. He was the officer in charge of 20 men who were ashore at the Cocos Islands when the *Emden* was sunk by the Australian cruiser *Sydney*. Seizing a small sailing vessel the men escaped. They reached the coast of Arabia and made their way overland to Constantinople. Few adventures in the history of war have been more romantic.



RICHEST BOY IN MUSKOGEE

Wilson McGuire, of Muskogee, Okla., had an income last year of over \$100,000 from oil lands that he inherited because his mother is one thirty-second Creek Indian, which gave him the right to participate in the allotment of Indian lands. The selection made for him was fortunate, as the land later proved very rich in oil. Wilson has not been spoiled by his sudden wealth. When not in school he runs a lemonade stand in the front yard of his home and shows excellent business instincts.



HALE AND HEARTY ON HIS ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY

James French, of Eldorado, Ill., recently celebrated his one hundredth birthday, and was photographed in the midst of his family and seated in a chair presented to him by the local lodge of Odd Fellows. He was married almost 60 years ago and his wife and seven children are all living. Mr. French bought the large tract of valuable land on which he lives, for 50 cents an acre. He comes of hardy stock, his mother having lived to the age of 105.



NAVY MAN IN CHARGE AT SAYVILLE

Commander W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., has been placed in charge of the great wireless telegraph station at Sayville, Long Island. This station is in direct communication with Germany. It is owned by a German company which recently installed additional powerful machinery. Although censors had been stationed at the plant since the beginning of the war to guard against violations of neutrality, it was thought necessary at Washington to put the station under complete control of the United States. It is being operated for the profit of the owners.

The Case for the Munitions Trade

By THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, LL. D.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Professor Woolsey, a frequent and valued contributor to LESLIE'S, is recognized both in this country and abroad as the leading American authority on international law. The present article is especially timely as Austria has recently protested officially against the shipment of munitions of war by private manufacturers in this country to her enemies, and at this writing it is rumored that Turkey is about to take similar

action. Germany has endeavored to intrude the munitions question into the diplomatic exchanges regarding America's neutral rights at sea. The shipment of arms and ammunition to belligerents by neutrals is regulated by so-called international law, which really means international precedent as formulated and accepted by the civilized powers. Professor Woolsey here states clearly and concisely the rights of Americans under these rules.

IN the midst of widespread industrial depression came a great war. This war intensified the depression. It cut off markets, raised freights, retarded payments, upset the whole commercial world and we suffered with the rest. Then shortly came a demand for certain products and certain manufactures caused by war itself, varied, considerable, even unexpected. This demand grew until it became an appreciable factor in our industrial life, a welcome source of profit when so many other sources of profit were cut off. It was a good thing; at the same time it was a temporary, unnatural thing, and directly or indirectly it was based upon the desire of some of our friends to kill others of our friends. Accordingly people began to give this trade bad names. They called it unneutral, wrong, inhuman. For the sake of our pockets we were adding to the sum of human suffering and slaughter, and they argued that even if legally justified, ethically this trade was a blot upon our character as a humane and civilized people and must be stopped.

Where does the truth lie? What can the munitions trade say for itself?

I. Naturally, it turns for justification first to the usage of other wars, to the recognized rules of International Law. As expressed in Article 7, Convention XIII, of the 1907 Conference at the Hague, the law is as follows:

"A neutral power is not bound to prevent the export or transit, for the use of either belligerent, of arms, ammunition or, in general, of anything which could be of use to an army or fleet."

The next previous article had prohibited a government from engaging in this trade, so that the distinction between what the state and the individual may do is made perfectly clear, provided both belligerents are treated alike. To permit trade in arms with one belligerent and forbid it with another would be unneutral and illegal.

II. We permit the munitions trade with both belligerents it is true and yet owing to the chances of war, the right to buy inures to the advantage of one only. Does this stamp our conduct as unneutral? Quite the contrary. To embargo munitions bought by one side

because the other side does not choose to buy would be the unneutral act. Germany does not buy, because she cannot transport. She cannot transport because she does not care to contest the control of the sea with her enemies. Have we aught to do with that? To supplement her naval inferiority by denying to the allies the fruits of their superiority would be equivalent to sharing in the war on the German side. Moreover to assume and base action upon German naval inferiority in advance of any general trial of strength would be not only illegal but even an insult to Germany. Notice that no complaints of our export of munitions have come from the German Government.* To make such complaint would be to plead the baby act. Rather than risk her fleet by contesting the control of the sea, thus gaining her share of munitions imports, Germany has chosen to withdraw it behind fortifications, thus losing the munitions trade. Probably the decision is a sound one but she must accept the results.

Not so, however, is it with many individuals. The opposition to the trade seems to come from two classes,

(1) German sympathizers who seek to minimize the advantage which sea power gives the allies;

(2) Those who are governed by their emotions rather than by reason and respect for law. I would call the attention of both these classes to the usage, especially to the German usage, in other wars.

Professor Gregory, in an interesting article, gives statistics of the large German exports of arms to the British forces in the Boer war after the Boer trade had been cut off. In the Russo-Japanese war Krupp notoriously supplied both sides. In the Balkan war there was said to be competition between Krupp and Creusot, in furnishing cannon. No state in the nature of things can satisfy its needs in war, completely, from its own resources. Every belligerent has bought, every neutral has allowed its citizens to sell, munitions since modern war began. England sympathized with the South in our Civil war yet sold to the North; she did the same, in 1870, to France.

If the trade in munitions is to be forbidden, then every state must accumulate its own supply or greatly enlarge

its arms manufacturing capacity, both wasteful processes. To say that a moderate trade is lawful while a big trade is not, is like the excuse of the lady who thought her baby born out of wedlock did not matter because it was such a little one.

III. The critics of the munitions trade must note furthermore that in our own country that trade cannot be forbidden without explicit legislation.

At the outset of the Spanish war such legislation was passed, as a war measure, forbidding the export of coal or other war material at the discretion of the President. But by resolution of Congress of March 14, 1912, the 1898 resolution was so amended as to apply to American countries only. The reason for this distinction was of course to limit the danger of such exports of arms to our neighbor states, particularly to Mexico, as might endanger our own peace and safety. The general right to trade was left undisturbed.

IV. But let us argue the question on ethical grounds alone. I can see no difference between a peace trade and a war trade from the humanitarian standpoint; between arming a neighbor by our exports in preparation for war and re-arming him during war. In both cases we help him to kill. Now if one regards all war as wrong, aid in waging war by trade in munitions, whether in peace time or war time, should be abhorrent to one's conscience. A Quaker gun is not only a paradox but a sinful one.

Most of us, however, believe that a defensive war, against aggression threatening the life and liberties of a nation, is just and right. In the present war both parties claim to be fighting in self defense. We are not their judge; we must take both at their word; what we owe both, ethically, is simply equality of treatment. We help both alike in waging a just war. To do otherwise is to take part in their war. With the flux and flow of the contest which makes our trade valuable or worthless now to one side now to the other, both ethically and legally we have nothing to do.

* Although the German Ambassador has called it unneutral conduct.

Watchful Waiting Bears No Fruit

By F. J. SPLITSTONE

THE army of General Pablo Gonzalez, a follower of First Chief Carranza, entered Mexico City July 12th, and the fortunes of the Carrancistas seem to be on the rise. Some of the Washington observers of Mexican affairs were inclined to think that the old First Chief might be successful enough to get recognition of his government from President Wilson. But the next day reports began to reach this country of an advance by Villistas that threatened the communications between Mexico City and the coast if not checked. So uncertain are events in Mexico.

At the moment when Villa's representatives in the United States were claiming fresh successes for his arms, and when it was alleged that the once invincible Obregon was in retreat, came news of a round-robin signed by nearly all of Villa's generals demanding that he retire from command of the armies of the North in favor of José Isabel Robles, who, it was said, would offer to make an agreement with Carranza. Just at that time General Robles was living in seclusion in El Paso, Texas.

At this writing the round-robin has not been denied, but it may be to-morrow. The Villa victories may be denied also—they may have had no existence. About the only facts that are uncontroverted are that the suffering in Mexico is widespread and that there is little stability to any of the factions that seek for supremacy. Twenty-nine months of watchful waiting have seen nothing accomplished in the regeneration of Mexico. Two months after President Wilson's warning that the factions must get together, the situation is worse than ever.

Almost any hope of even a temporary solution would be grasped at by the administration at Washington. If Carranza should continue in possession of Mexico City and if his generals should achieve further victories against Villa and Zapata, he might be recognized as the head of the government, distasteful and full of danger as that action might be. Carranza has shown no fitness for the position he seeks. He has charming manners but no diplomacy. He talks uncompromisingly of destroying all enemies of the people—that is, those who oppose his rule—but he has never fought a battle. He is the uncompromising foe of the church in a country where 98 per cent. of the people are Catholics. He is an aristocrat by instinct and manner of living and advocates the most radical socialistic schemes for the redistribution of property. He owes to the United States all the success that he has enjoyed during more than two years of rebellion and is most uncompromising in his attitude toward friendly suggestions from Washington.

The recognition of a Carranza government might well bring with it fresh troubles for the Administration. It is

an open secret that the influence of the Catholic Church in this country is opposed to such action, since his past attitude has shown that the church in Mexico can expect no mercy from the First Chief. One of his official acts of a few months ago was to issue a decree providing for what is practically divorce on application—a direct slap at the church. This decree is, presumably, still in effect and operation in that part of Mexico that he controls.

Arnold Shanklin, American Consul General at Mexico City, who since April, 1914, has been on duty in Vera



GENERAL HUERTA ON HIS WAY TO JAIL
Following his second arrest he was confined in the El Paso jail for several days, later being removed to the more agreeable surroundings of Fort Bliss.

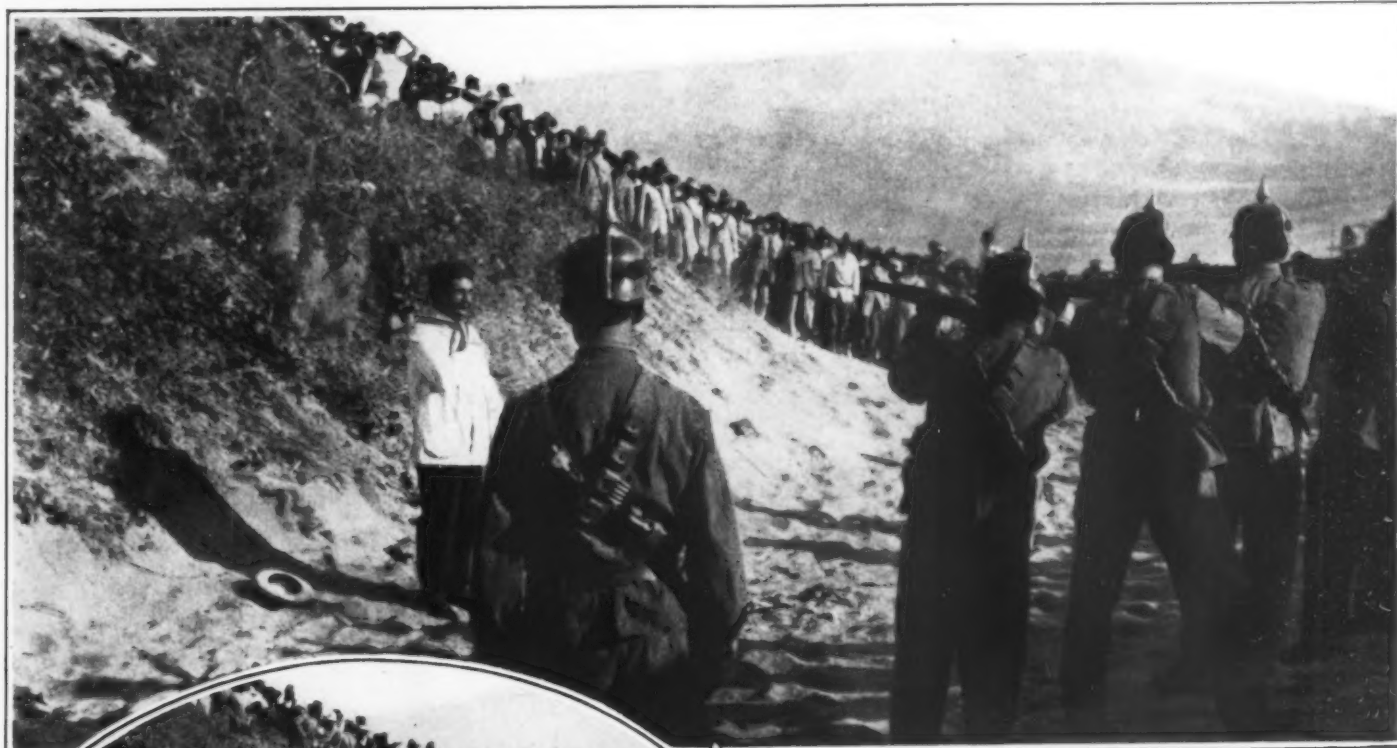
Cruz, recently went to Mexico City with Charles J. O'Connor of the American Red Cross for the purpose of arranging the distribution of supplies among the starving. Many tons of supplies were lying in Vera Cruz but could not be sent to the capital because railroad communications were cut. Mr. Shanklin reestablished telegraphic communication with Washington on July 13th, reporting that 10,000 bushels of corn were urgently needed to relieve absolute starvation. In all the districts of the country devastated by war—and that includes more than half the total area—food is scarce and the suffering is great. The

finances of the country could not be in a worse condition. Many kinds of spurious and worthless money are in circulation at nominal rates. It is the depreciation of the currency that makes the quoted prices of foodstuffs seem so high. Eggs at 25 cents apiece in Mexico City make the high prices of living in New York look insignificant; but the 25 cents is Mexican, nominal value about 12 American cents. The currency now in use there has so depreciated that it is probably passing for about one-sixth its nominal value, so that eggs would not be very high if one only had real money to buy them with. The depreciated money is kept in circulation, and in places has an arbitrary value established on it, by military decrees. To violate them by refusing to sell real goods for this imaginary money is to seek death before a firing squad.

Not much has been printed recently about the methods of warfare pursued in the restoration of liberty and justice in Mexico, but the national custom of killing prisoners of war still continues, universally so far as the officers are concerned, and, probably, very generally in the cases of private soldiers. The various factions recruit their forces by the leva—that is a sort of rough-and-ready conscription which draws principally from the poor and friendless. Private property is commandeered by all parties, political suspects are arrested and massacred in secret, women are seized and forced to accompany the soldiers, and the whim of military officers who were but recently peasants or outlaws is substituted for the legislature and the courts.

Arms and ammunition are being shipped into Mexico from this country whereby this condition of affairs may be perpetuated, although Congress gave the executive specific power to place an embargo on such traffic, which power has been exercised at times in the past. There is no doubt that the arms in the warehouse in El Paso, which figured in the alleged evidence on which General Huerta was arrested for violating the neutrality laws, were stored, not by his friends, but by the representatives of some of the many factions now industriously cutting each others' throats. All the general's alleged fellow conspirators have been released on bail, but the general declined to give bail unless he was assured that he would be free from persecution by secret service men. The Federal authorities were ashamed to keep him longer in the El Paso jail and removed him to Fort Bliss, where he occupies officers' quarters and where his engaging personal qualities make him a favorite. He likes the military surroundings and he knows that the Administration wishes him off its hands as a prisoner against whom it has no case. So he sits tight at Fort Bliss, again having trumped President Wilson's ace.

Mexico, the Land of Turmoil



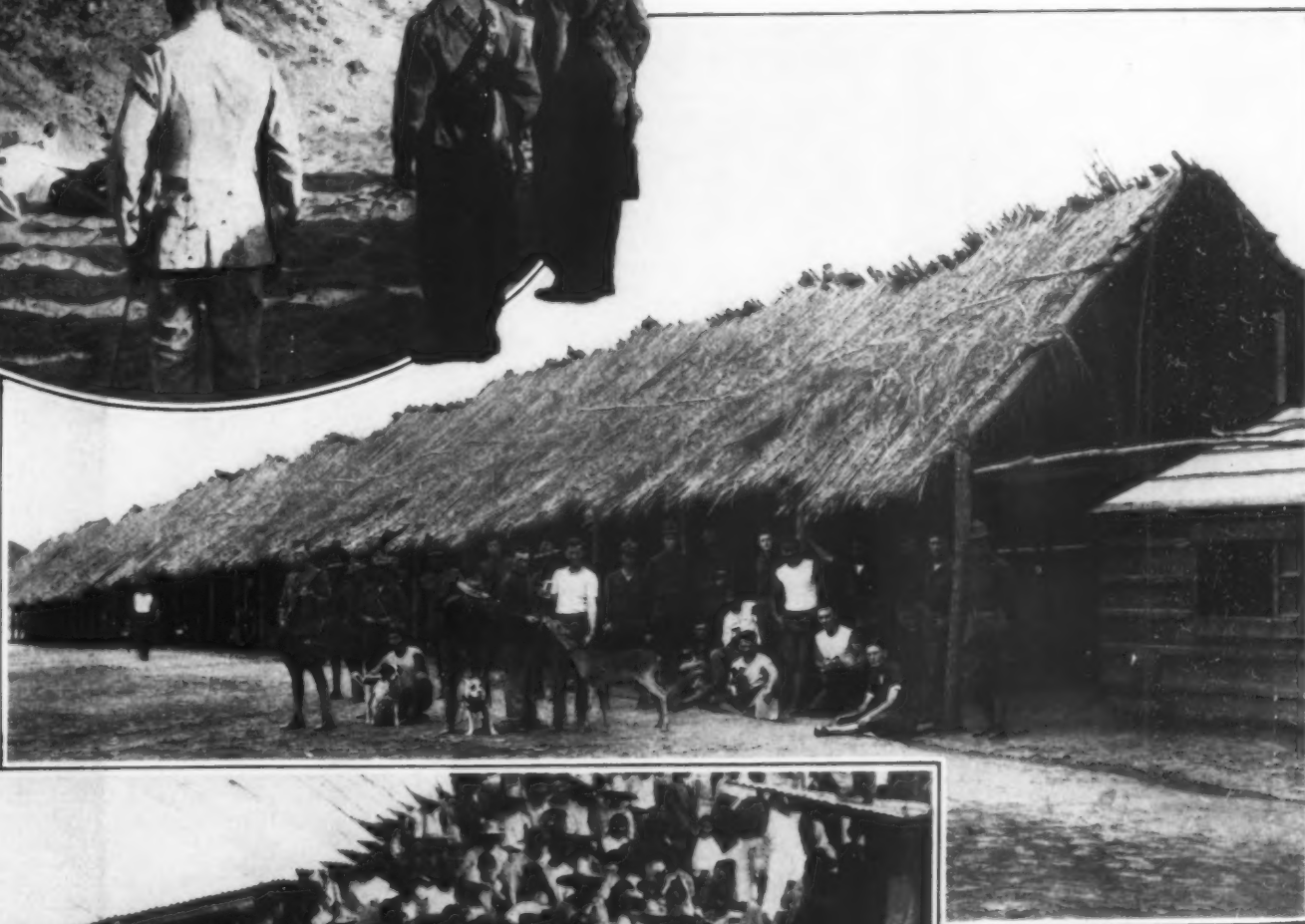
THE FATE OF THE VANQUISHED

General Santarriaga, a follower of Zapata, was captured at San Marcos, near Mexico City, and taken to Vera Cruz by Carrancistas, where he was shot according to the custom of the country. This photograph was taken just as he was exhorting his executioners to shoot straight for the heart.



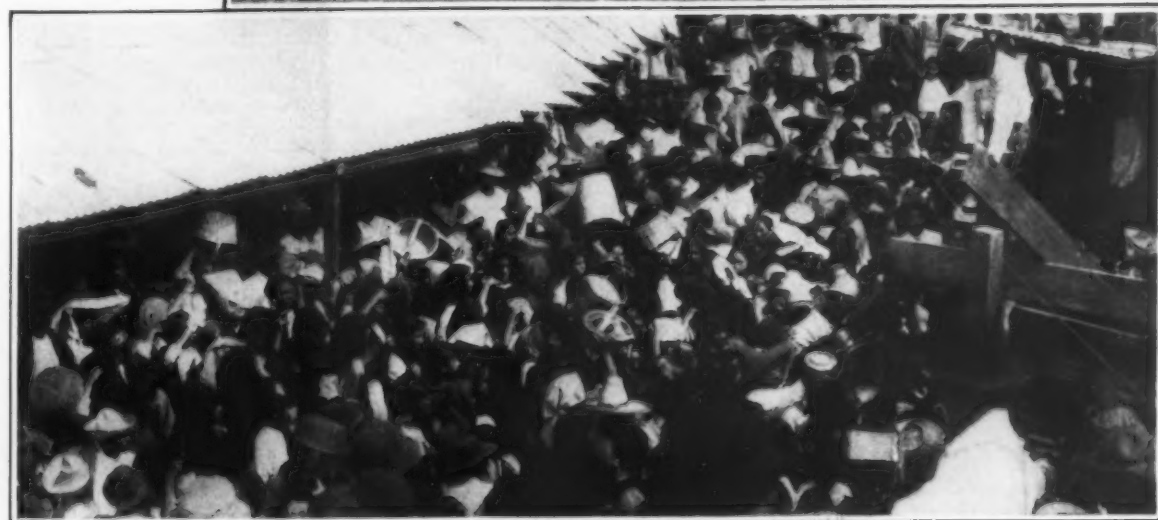
THE MERCY SHOT

After a prisoner falls before the firing squad an officer shoots him through the head to insure a quick death. These photographs were brought from Mexico by Charles F. Niles, of Rochester, N. Y., who was for some time chief of the Carranza airmen. He states that 23 officers who were captured with Santarriaga at San Marcos were executed on the battlefield.



WATCHING THE MEXICAN SQUABBLE

All along our Mexican border are United States Regulars, sweltering in the heat and waiting for something to break. This photograph shows how the soldiers at Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, build cane roofs over their tents to protect them from the sun. The thermometer often rises to 130 degrees and without some protection life in the tents would be unendurable. The soldiers are fond of pets and this company has collected quite a menagerie, including a deer and two owls.



MEXICO'S FAMINE-STRICKEN PEONS CLAMORING FOR CORN

In Tampico, as in many other Mexican cities, the poorer classes are starving, and corn, which is the Mexican staple, is being issued, largely through the generosity of Americans. The poor people stand in line

for hours waiting for a few handfuls of the precious grain. Mexico, naturally one of the richest countries in the world, is famine-stricken because the social system is wholly overturned by civil war.

Pictorial Digest of the War



BOERS WAR ON GERMANY

South African Union forces advancing on German Southwest Africa used oxen to drag their heavy field guns. This campaign, under the direction of General Botha, has been entirely successful, the German forces being compelled to surrender. Honorable terms were granted them. While the forces engaged were not large the fighting was severe and the Boers sustained considerable losses.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A BATTLE MADE BY A WOUNDED SOLDIER

After high explosive shells had destroyed the wire entanglements a British force stormed a German trench. A soldier of one of the Scottish regiments was wounded just outside the breastworks, but was able to make a photograph of the scene with a small camera. The assaulting party is shown taking cover from the German fire, but soon after another rush carried them into the trench which was taken and held. Most of the photographs of actual fighting are made by soldiers with pocket cameras.



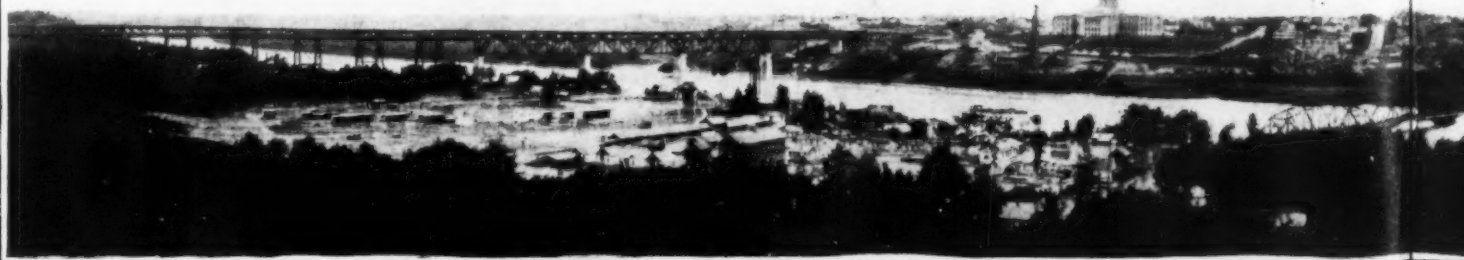
AN OIL BOOM IN EVANS CITY

The quiet town of Evans City, Pa., was transformed into a boom town by the discovery of oil on the property of the Lutheran church three months ago. Now there are more than 60 derricks in the village and many outsiders have been attracted. The town is on the edge of the Butler County oil field, famous about 20 years ago.



THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

This remarkable photograph gives a vivid idea of the extent of the lighting effects at the San Francisco exposition. It far surpasses all previous World's Fairs in its electrical display, and visitors find it even more

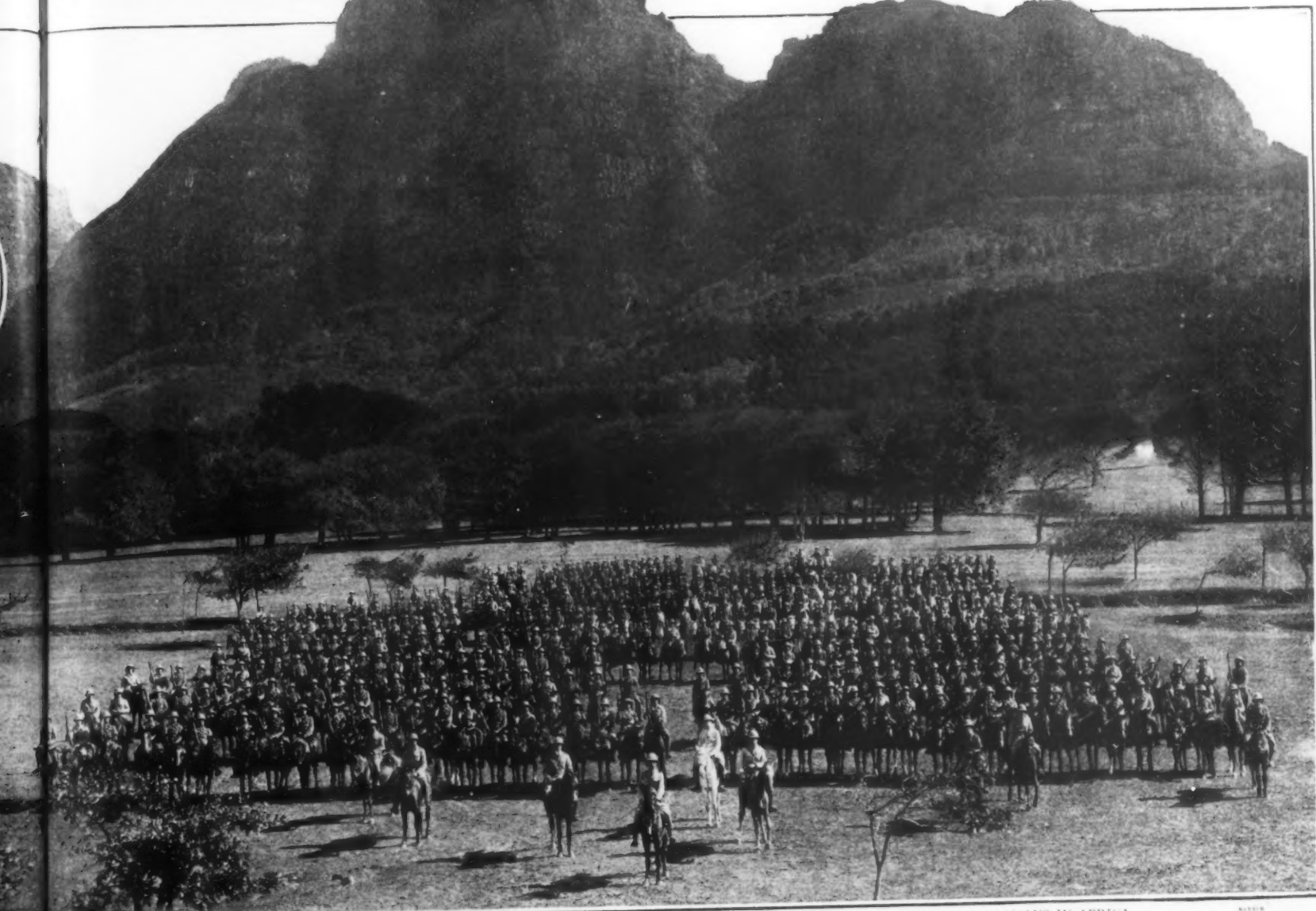


The North Saskatchewan River rose 45 feet in 36 hours during the recent flood in Alberta, and damaged the thriving city of Edmonton to the extent of more than \$1,000,000. One

hundred houses, 50 barns, 20 miles of sidewalk, a sawmill, several bridges and millions of feet of lumber were swept away. The city power plant was put out of business and

HIGH WATER DAMAGES EDMONTON TO THE EXTENT

World's News



SOME OF THE MEN WHO CONQUERED THE GERMANS IN AFRICA

Major Versfeld's command ready to leave on the Southwest African campaign. The men were all mounted. The Boers handled this campaign themselves, and experienced great difficulties in crossing the vast deserts that separated them from the

German forces. They captured about 4,000 men and officers. Excepting portions of the Kamerun and German East Africa, all German territory in Africa has been taken. The Boers may now send a contingent to take part in the war in France.



A-PACIFIC EXPOSITION BY NIGHT

more enchanting by night than by day. Every foot of the ground from the zone to the live stock pavilion is filled with wonders that are the marvel of all visitors. The attendance is good and growing.



GOOD-BY TO RESERVISTS

Italian children in a railroad station in London, where they have just said farewell to a train load of Italians leaving for their native land to join the army. The children were laden with baskets of flowers which they distributed to the reservists. London's large Italian population has contributed many thousands of men to King Victor's army.



TO THE EXTENT OF MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS

60,000 people were left without light or water, while 2,500 were made homeless. The citizens set about repairing the damage and the city will soon show little sign of the destruction

wrought by the worst disaster on record in the province. Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, is beautifully situated. The photograph was made while the river was at flood height.

Many States are Swept by Storms

Early in July a series of storms swept across the United States, doing great damage, especially in the central regions. The destruction was so widespread that no accurate estimate of the amount is possible, but it ran into many millions, and nearly 100 people were killed. Southern Ohio suffered much, the storm being most severe in the vicinity of Cincinnati, where 31 lives were lost. A little earlier Western Canada, notably Alberta, suffered severely from cloud-bursts. Still earlier Southern California was shaken by a severe earthquake, which was felt even more violently in Mexico



CINCINNATI
AFTER THE
CYCLONE

A view of the corner of Sixth and Mound Streets, where the destruction was most complete. Throughout the city 31 lives were lost and more than 200 people injured by falling walls and flying debris. The property destroyed is appraised at more than \$1,000,000. The storm occurred on July 7th and was cyclonic in its characteristics.



CHURCH STEEPLE DESTROYED

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Newport, Ky., suffered in the storm that devastated large areas in Cincinnati and vicinity. The steeple was blown off and fell in the street, a mass of debris. Many other buildings were destroyed or damaged.



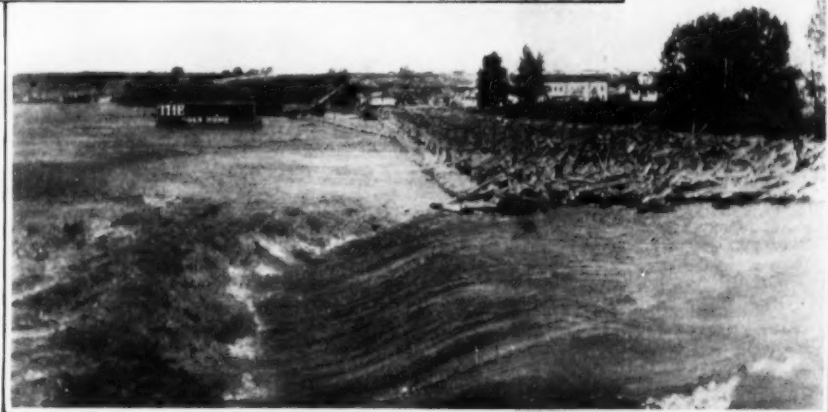
QUEER TRICK OF AN
EARTHQUAKE

A bakery in El Centro, Cal., after the big earthquake had shaken out the front of the building. This bakery supplied the greater part of the Imperial Valley and bread was at a premium for several days. El Centro was badly damaged by the quake, which was not so severe there as in Mexico further south. Several other Californian towns were quite badly shaken up.



A FLOODED CAR-
NIVAL

Greenville, O., was having a carnival when the big storm swept over the country and the unusually heavy rains flooded the place. This photograph of the carnival was made the next morning after the storm. Many other towns in Ohio and Indiana suffered either from wind or rain, and in fact the storm was severe as far east as the New Jersey coast.



TWO MILLION FEET OF LUMBER SWEEP AWAY

On the Bow River, above Calgary, Alberta, Canada, a log boom holding more than 2,000,000 feet of timber, was broken when the river rose seven feet because of a cloud-burst. The logs, sweeping down the river, carried away two spans of the Center Street bridge. Several lives were lost and the damage is estimated at more than \$2,000,000.



DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH IN
ST. CHARLES

St. Charles, Mo., suffered severely from the cyclone on July 7th, the church to the left in the picture being almost a total wreck. Many dwellings were unroofed and thousands of shade trees broken off. The storm came from a westerly direction and did much damage in Nebraska.

Some Truths About Britain

By MARTIN MARSHALL



SALVAGING HUMAN WASTAGE

A "casualty" that will go on the long list, but the victim may be back in the ranks again before his name is published as one of the wounded.

DAILY we hear a chorus of disapproval and criticism of Great Britain, largely from people who are hoping as enthusiastically for the success of the Allies as the most lenient construction of neutrality will permit; and one cannot deny that Great Britain has presented a curious mixture of strength and weakness. The fact that at the end of the first year of war she has not fully utilized her industrial resources and her war secretary is still pleading for more men must be humiliating to every patriotic Briton. The weakness of the government in dealing with domestic problems is also most noticeable. In any other of the belligerent countries a newspaper proprietor following the course pursued by Lord Northcliffe would have found his publications suppressed and himself laid in jail—but in England he may continue at his own sweet will to malign and traduce men at the head of the government; to pour journalistic sand into the bearings of the great war machine. Strikes, too, amongst the labor men, when they interfere with the needs of the war department, would be rigorously suppressed by other governments. The British Cabinet is evidently afraid to act with promptness and severity, although strikers who hinder the filling of war orders are just as much traitors as those who give aid and comfort to the enemy in any other way.

The fact that the British ruling classes cannot, even in this great crisis, stop playing politics disgusts every observer. Can it be possible that there is still a large element of the British population that does not realize that the nation is engaged in a life and death struggle which completely overshadows all other human affairs? The Colonies came to this realization early and we hear nothing of that smug slogan "Business as Usual" from Canada or Australia or New Zealand or South Africa or even India. But it has taken a long time for the idea to percolate through the British understanding that the present times are very unusual and that business and many other sacred institutions must give way to something more immediate and vital. So much of criticism for British faults, which are partly due to racial characteristics and partly the inevitable fruit of democracy.

Let those, however, who vigorously declaim that Great Britain has fallen away from her days of power say who it was that swept the German fleet from the seas, paralyzed German commerce and practically isolated the German allies from the neutral world. Who threw enough military power into the balance to save Paris last September? Who has raised the largest volunteer army that the world has ever known? Who has wrested from Germany 450,000 square miles of colonial possessions? Who has financed Serbia and Belgium in the evil days of war? Who has loaned money to Russia and Italy and Japan? Whose credit and financial genius is helping to support the war chests of the Allies; and not least of all who is it that has kept the machinery of commerce moving for the replenishment not only of British storehouses, but those of France and Russia?

The British navy has not accomplished all the things that its critics expected of it,

but it has, so far, accomplished all the vital things. Who can doubt that without the help of Great Britain Russia, France, Belgium and Serbia would all have been overwhelmed before now? With Great Britain they still stand against the German war machine unbeaten and perhaps unbeatable.

Let us not, however, fall into the error that Germany is not able to make still more strenuous efforts to beat the Allies. She has not passed the zenith of her military power. Using the Prussian casualty lists, which now amount to a total of about 1,500,000 names, a sympathizer with the Allies has estimated that the German total losses must be about 3,000,000. This is manifestly an error. The Prussian lists include those of all the German states with the exception of Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg. These states furnish about 24 per cent of the total of the German army. Therefore to add one-third to the Prussian lists would give a fairly accurate estimate of the total German losses, which on this basis are about 2,000,000 men. As these lists include the sick and the lightly wounded, it is fair to assume that one-half of the casualties neither result in death nor in permanent disability. Therefore, approximately 1,000,000 of the victims have been, or will speedily be, returned to the ranks.

Germany's annual class of recruits for army service amounts to very nearly 500,000. Therefore, one-half of the actual losses during the past twelve months will be replaced by youths who have arrived at military age since the war started. This leaves a total shrinkage of only 500,000 men. As the ultimate war strength of Germany may be safely estimated at 9,000,000 men, it follows that after a full twelve months of the most tremendous warfare in history, her ultimate military strength has been reduced by only 5 per cent. from its maximum. In view of this it seems idle to talk about ending the war by mere slaughter.

The changes in tactics necessitated by the unprecedented size of the armies in the present conflict, by the development of new weapons, seem to have made strategy of relatively less importance than formerly. It does not seem possible now that either side can win an overwhelming victory by any brilliant stroke of military genius. Neither does it seem possible, as pointed out above, that either side can win by mere killing.

Perhaps after all the remark credited to David Lloyd George at the beginning of the war, that victory would be won by silver bullets, is not wide of the truth. Superiority of resources may be the determining factor. The resources of the Allies are vastly greater than those of Germany and Austria-Hungary, but it must be taken into consideration that the resources of Germany, at least, are much more intelligently handled than those of the Allies, and here, as in the creation of armies, efficiency counts for more than mere bulk. There is plenty of evidence that Germany is still far from financial exhaustion. So far as men are concerned she can continue the war indefinitely; so far as money is concerned the end is still far away.



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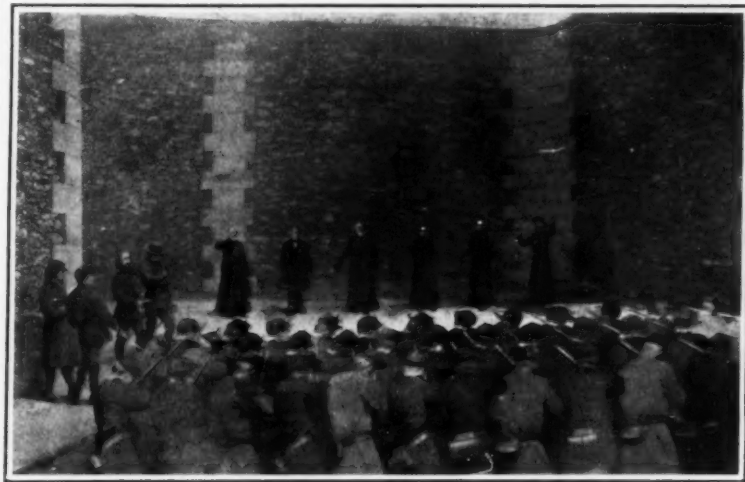
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A Remarkable Historical Photo



A HEARTRENDING SCENE
Execution by Communists in Paris in 1871 of Archbishop Darboy and five other innocent citizens.

SOME time ago there was reproduced in these columns from an issue of **LESLIE'S** printed in 1871 a drawing which pictured the execution in Paris, by the Communists, of Monsignor Darboy, Archbishop of Paris; President Bonjean, Abbé Allard and three other priests. This was an aftermath of the capture of Paris by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War. These innocent citizens were shot in retaliation for the killing of six Communists by government troops in regaining possession of the capital, which had been under a reign of terror owing to a Communist uprising following the German evacuation. That picture shows two men of the firing squad imploring the blessing of the archbishop who, calm and benignant, had addressed words of forgiveness to his executioners.

Recently Mrs. L. Duckering of Cranbrook, B. C., submitted to this paper a photo (herewith presented) of this very event. It shows the victims lined up for

death and the Communists with rifles leveled awaiting the order to fire. It is a unique and striking picture of much historical value. The archbishop is seen at the left with hand extended blessing those about to slay him, and the abbé, at the right, lifts his hands as if in horror. The squad appears to be eager to perform its task.

The story of how such a remarkable photo came to be taken cannot now be told. The name of the photographer is given on the card as E. Appert. Mrs. Duckering says she inherited the picture from her father who got it from his mother, a native of France, but no further data have been handed down to her. Mrs. Duckering has two other photos made in the same stirring time. One shows the archbishop in a prison cell and the other the execution, by the Communists, of Generals Thomas and Le Comte de the National Guard. She originally had six pictures in all, but three of them were lost during her travels.

Books Worth While

WAR BRIDES, by Marion Craig Wentworth. (The Century Co., New York; 50c net.) This brief but thrilling war play is woman's argument for peace. "If we breed the men for you," says the heroine, "why don't you let us say what is to become of them?" A world of agony, argument and appeal are packed into this play.

CARRANZA AND MEXICO, by Carlo De Fornaro. (Mitchell Kennerly, New York; \$1.25 net.) This book, written by one who lived for a long time in Mexico, depicts the leading part played by Carranza from the very beginnings of the Mexican revolt. Contrary to the popular conception of the "First Chief," the author pictures Carranza as a strong and fearless statesman.

DAYS IN THE OPEN, by Lathan A. Crandall. (Fleming H. Revell Co., New York; 1.50 net.) A book that will appeal to the traveler or to the fisherman by one who was both, and who never failed in his travels in the country and in Europe to accept every opening for a day's fishing. One cannot read these chapters without feeling the pull of out of door life.

PUTNAM'S WORD BOOK, by Louis A. Flemming. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; \$1.50 net.) A very compact volume of synonyms, antonyms, and associated words. The lists of associated words, which are neither synonyms nor antonyms, but merely associated with other terms in meaning and use, will be found especially valuable when a word eludes one and when a dictionary can be of no aid in locating it.

THE LITTLE MOTHER WHO SITS AT HOME, by The Countess Barcynska. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York; \$1 net.) These are letters written by a widowed mother to an only son. Some of them were never posted. They represent the heart outpourings of an almost ideal mother in every period of her boy's life from babyhood to young manhood. These are actual letters which have simply been edited by the Countess Barcynska.

WEALTH FROM THE SOIL, by C. C. Bowfield. (Forbes & Co., Chicago; \$1 net.) In response to the "back to the soil" movement, this book will be of great practical aid to the city people who want to become farmers. The author holds that the world needs farmers as never before, and the records of city libraries demonstrate that city people are interested in farm literature. The new era of business farming with diversified crops and judicious marketing is sure to make farming pay.

Floating Fortresses of the Nations

ALTHOUGH most of the fighting has thus far been done on land, the sea power of the nations involved in the great war is a factor of great weight in the struggle. Much information regarding the naval strength of the belligerents, and also that of other countries, is given in a lately issued volume, "Fleets of the World, 1915." This book is compiled from official sources and it classifies the warships according to types. It contains numerous pictures of the war vessels of the leading navies, a glossary of naval terms, comparative tables of the large-calibre guns of the big fleets, comparative tables of guns and projectiles used, and a list of ships lost in the war up to April 15th, 1915. The volume is attractive and the facts presented are in shape for ready reference. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Price \$2.50.

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MODEL T FORD CAR: Its Construction, Operation and Repair, by Victor W. Page. (The Norman W. Henley Publishing Company, New York; \$1 net.) A complete treatise on the construction, operation, care and repair of the model of the Ford car, of which some 400,000 are in use. It is illustrated with photographs of various parts, and with drawings of mechanical operations and practical driving advice. A detailed index enables any subject covered in the 280 pages of text to be found easily.

PAN-AMERICANISM, by Roland G. Usher. (The Century Co., New York; \$2 net.) The author takes the position that a conflict between the United States and the victor of the European war is inevitable. Whether it be England or Germany, the policy of the victor will be to oppose any extension of our trade with Latin America. The author holds that the defense of the economic interests of the United States and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine call for a degree of respect from other nations which can only be secured with certainty through adequate armament.

THE COMMODORE, by Maud Howard Peterson. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston; \$1.25 net.) The author, the wife of a naval officer, gives a thrilling narrative of the U. S. Navy, with its standards of honor, fearlessness and efficiency. The story element gathers about a little boy—the "Commodore"—whose life is traced from early boyhood to the threshold of his career.

BUILDER AND BLUNDERER, by George Saunders. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York; \$1 net.) An exceedingly penetrating analysis of the character of the German Emperor, whose personality, always interesting, now occupies the undisputed center of the world's thought. For years Berlin correspondent of the London Times, the author writes from intimate personal knowledge.

THE WORLD'S SOCIAL EVIL, by William Burgess. (Saul Brothers, Chicago; \$1.50 net.) A well-written history of the various methods employed in combating the social evil. A book that will prove of great value to all serious students of this problem, and, in the words of Prof. Graham Taylor in his *Foreword*, will "dignify the war against vice as worthy of the world's united effort and as a chivalric appeal to each one's knight errantry."

Wonderful Texas

WE are proud of Texas. How many people in the world know that the single State of Texas has one half of one per cent. of the land area of the whole world? How many in the United States know that Texas has 7.2 per cent. of the entire land area of our country? How many travelers know that it is farther around the borders of the State of Texas than it is from New York to Liverpool? We have not yet begun to talk about Texas. Five hundred surprising facts about Texas have been published in a little booklet printed for public distribution by the Texas Business Men's Association of Fort Worth, Texas. It has educational value; we would like to see it in the hands of the school teachers of the United States. It would help to enlighten the study of geography and to stir the patriotism of the American people. Our largest state is destined to play an important part in the future of this great nation.

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DRY GOODS

Inspired probably, by the old nursery rhyme, "Mother, mother, may I go out, etc.," but with a point of far greater modern day application. Also by Flagg and mounted as the picture above.



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Massachusetts and the Flag



ONE of the heaviest burdens that this country labors under is that of hasty, ill-considered and unnecessary legislation. It is a disease that has municipal, state and national ramifications; and so widespread is it that there are few or no localities that have escaped it. Not long ago the newspapers reported that LESLIE'S had collided with the notorious "flag salute" of the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Actuated purely by patriotic motives we used a reproduction of the American flag in colors as a cover design. The flag was not defaced by printing and the only type near it was a brief extract from a recent patriotic speech by President Wilson. The complete design was submitted, in advance of publication, to an officer of the Flag Society, who pronounced it above criticism. But when it appeared on the news stands of Boston the chief of police ordered it removed. It was in violation of section 5 of chapter 570 of the Massachusetts statutes, reading as follows:

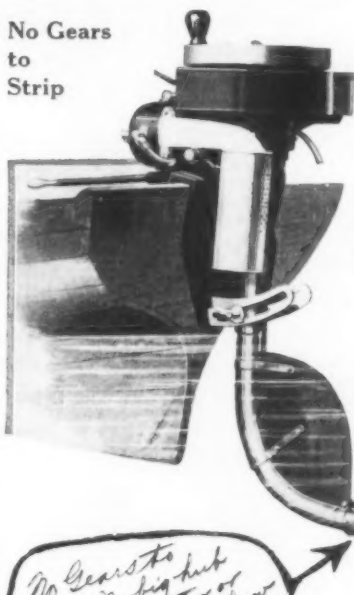
"Whoever *** shall in this commonwealth expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away or have in possession for sale or to give away for use for any purpose, any article or substance, being an article of merchandise or a receptacle for merchandise or articles upon which shall be attached through a wrapping or otherwise, engraved or printed in any manner, a repre-

sentation of the United States flag, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars."

LESLIE'S as an unwitting offender against this law found itself in good company. The *Youth's Companion*, which for years has been actively fostering the development of a patriotic spirit and reverence for the flag, was compelled to withdraw its edition from sale in Massachusetts because a girl on the cover had two small flags stuck in her hair. The flags were changed to a bow of ribbon for Massachusetts circulation, as illustrated above. Then the attention of the police was turned to *Boys' Life*, the official organ of the Boy Scouts, a purely patriotic organization. It was suppressed also. Another victim was the well-known *Little Folks*, a high-class magazine for small children. The *Modern Priscilla*, a magazine for women, used a design on its July cover showing a woman sewing on an American flag. It, too, was suppressed. The five publications that came in conflict with this absurd law were all of the highest standing. That our readers may see the patriotic way in which the flag was incorporated in their cover designs we reproduce the five offenders here; also the cover of LESLIE'S for July 1st, which employs the Red, White and Blue in a patriotic rising sun design, which is not an American flag at all, but which the Boston authorities advised the News Company not to offer for sale. It was necessary to employ an attorney to convince the police that the design was not an American flag.

We have no quarrel with laws that protect the flag from desecration. But we do maintain that laws which interfere with such use of it as are here shown are unwise, unnecessary and un-American.

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Gray Gearless Detachable Row Boat Motor

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The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY Illustrated by "ZIM"

CONTRARY to the expectations of its backers, the Federal League has failed to win a standing as a first-class baseball outfit with a sufficient number of fans to make it a paying venture this season. Last year the independents introduced themselves through an extensive advertising campaign, believing that 1915 would see the Feds start to harvest the dollars.

But to date no sun of financial success has shone for them. Recently Ban Johnson, president of the American League, and John K. Tener, president of the National League, stated that the "out-laws" were losing money in great quantities, that most of their games were poorly patronized and that unless the backers of the scheme were willing to keep on handing out coin from their strong boxes, the independent movement would go out of existence, possibly soon, but probably at the end of the present season. The Feds then admitted that they had lost heavily, that unsatisfactory patronage in certain cities would compel a rearrangement of the league; but stated that the organization would continue, as the men behind it were so wealthy that they did not care whether they lost money or not.

But one thing which the independents stated is not borne out by the facts. That was that it was a bad baseball year and that practically all teams were doing poor business. The close races in the two major leagues have boomed baseball in fine style this season, and the clubs in the National and American Leagues, with possibly two exceptions, will do far better than they did a year ago. With the season more than half over it is impossible to pick the pennant winner in either league, and this uncertainty has caused the rooters to forget the war and flock to the parks of organized baseball in such numbers that big profits are assured the owners of every team playing even a fair game. I have been at some ball park this season every day that a game was played, and I know from personal observation to what extent the fans again are patronizing the National and American outfits. I also have seen some Federal League games and know how poorly they were patronized.

There appears to yours truly but one long chance for the Feds to become a permanent institution, and that is for the backers to keep on pouring money into the venture until enough new talent has been developed to give it eight evenly balanced clubs of players who have youth and ability. This would rid the outfit of the has-beens and never-wases. Such a scheme would take years to work out, but it could be done. To-day organized baseball has the call. If you doubt this compare the attendance figures in Brooklyn and Chicago, and take into consideration the fact that the placing of the Indianapolis franchise in Newark has turned out to be anything but what was anticipated. And putting teams in Boston and New York next year will not improve the situation. A Federal League club in New York City today would probably draw about as well as an undertaker's picnic, for, although neither the Giants nor the Yanks played particularly good ball during the first three months of the season, the average daily attendance at the Polo Grounds, where both teams perform, probably was greater than the patronage at all eight Federal League parks.

Incidentally I have been informed by one of the leaders in organized baseball that several of those who broke contracts to jump to the Feds have asked if they will be permitted to return when their present agreements expire. They will not, is the answer. Under the law of the National Commission any player who jumps a contract or violates a reserve clause is not permitted to even apply for reinstatement until from three to five years has elapsed from the date of the offence. This ruling was enforced to the letter against Kauff when he tried to join the

Giants, and all others will receive the same treatment. When the Brotherhood failed in its attempt to launch an independent league, the men who broke contracts were barred under the three-year rule, and the magnates feel that, should the Federal League go out of business, one more similar lesson will teach the players that they must stick to their written agreements and that never again will any persons trying to start a new major organization be able to coax away any of the performers with whom organized teams hold written contracts.

The foregoing is neither a boost nor a knock, but a plain statement of the facts as they have developed to date in the so-called baseball war by one who is in daily touch with the national pastime.

You Betcha—

Washington, the school books tell us, Never, never, told a lie; But, then George did not play baseball And let three good ones go by. Had he done so, you can wager To the Ump he'd made this cry: "Those were balls, put on your glasses, You can't see with either eye."

And if George had dropped a high one Which sailed straight into his mitt, Do you think he would have shouted: "Twas my error, I'll admit." Nix! Like any other player, Who had any sense or wit, He'd have claimed he lost the pellet In the sun—where it was hit.

Around the Circuits

First baseman Keliher, of the Worcester, Mass., team, recently had the distinction of playing through a New England League game with Fitchburg without a put out, assist or error. This record for fielding inactivity at the initial corner is said to have been equalled on one occasion by Jiggs Donahue, formerly first baseman of the White Sox. Fitchburg won the victory by a 5-4 score.

In a Pacific-Northwestern League game played recently at Seattle, Pitcher Mails, of the home team, was deprived of a no-hit, no-run game and given a 1-0 defeat because the tall grass in the right field at the park caused Outfielder Killilay to trip and fall just as he was about to catch the ball. It was an easy chance, but after falling the fielder could not find the pellet in the grass, and Pitcher McHenry, of Victoria, who hit it, easily circled the bases for a home run. This was the only score of the game and came in the ninth

Yarns and Patter

Sometimes it doesn't pay to be friendly on the ball field. Severid, catcher for the Browns, and Gallia, one of the Senators' twirling staff, are well acquainted, and before a recent game in St. Louis they had held a rather intimate confab. In the course of the talk the backstop confided that he did not feel very well and that his right arm was "as sore as a boil." Later when Severid was announced as the catcher for the game, Gallia tipped his teammates concerning the backstop's ailing arm, and in consequence the Washington players ran wild on the bases, feeling sure that they would not be thrown out.

So far this season the major league teams have encountered more unfavorable weather conditions than in many years. Not only have the number of postponed games exceeded the total of the 1914 season, but, still more unfortunate, most of the downpours have taken place on Saturdays and Sundays, when the ball parks are visited by the largest crowds. However, in the long run, the club owners may come through the season with a profit instead of a loss, for the three big races are close and if they continue so, the innumerable double-headers to be played later on will draw record-smashing crowds.

There have been many complaints this season because of the unusually long games in the three big outfits. The fault lies largely with the pitchers, who take three times as long as necessary to wind up before making their throws, and the tardy tactics of the teams generally in changing places every half inning. The league presidents could work reforms if they would.



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Conducted by W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

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RESIDENCE QUARTER IN A TROPICAL CITY

In Latin America the more pretentious houses are built around patios, and present rather forbidding aspects to the street. The patios are frequently veritable fairy gardens.

THE Latin-American house differs materially in construction from any other in the world excepting those of the Spaniard and Portuguese. It is generally one story high, formed of sun-dried brick and is built around an open court in the center of which is sure to be a small statue provided with a fountain, in the bowl at the base of which the water is allowed to stagnate, thereby breeding mosquitoes. It would be much easier to suppress yellow fever in those lands if the artistic tendencies of the native could be overcome to the extent of eliminating these miasmic little ponds. Grouped about this court, or "patio" as it is called, are the various rooms, with windows and a door opening onto the patio. Floors are of tile, marble or wood in the towns and in the interior frequently of earth, packed down by the feet of the family. Houses of stone are rarely met with, except in the larger and more modern cities, or in the mountain districts. Along the West Coast and in other localities where wood is scarce, corrugated iron and Standard Oil tins are the materials used for buildings. In Buenos Aires of late a few more or less modern apartment houses are being erected. Elsewhere they are practically unknown. When one leases an apartment or a house he is supposed to bring with him his own bathtub and electric lighting or gas fixtures. The more pretentious homes in the larger or metropolitan cities are chiefly of the French style of architecture and contain a profusion of long windows, doors, gables, gargoyles, pillars and panels, and are invariably capped by a mansard roof of black slate. The grounds surrounding the homes of the well to do contain a plethora of statuary, and many glass globes of all sizes and every prismatic color. The ordinary houses are calcimined or washed in light pastel colors, and the heavy double wooden doors, with the iron-barred windows, give the impression of a prison.

Water supplies in all Latin-American cities are poor and insufficient. Many of these places are in fact using the reservoirs and conduits put in by the Spanish colonists who founded them. The towns have grown in the years that have elapsed and as a consequence I know of many localities where the inhabitants have water only one hour each day. Caracas, with over 100,000 population, is to-day using the same reservoir that was there when Francis Drake, the buccaneer, paid it a visit—300 years ago. Antofagasta, Chile, obtains its homeopathic water supply through a two-inch main from fully 300 miles back in the mountains and its 40,000 citizens get water for one hour each morning. I could name 200 other Latin-American towns equally unfortunate.

The furnishings of the rooms of the ordinary home are rather simple. Such a striking similarity prevails in this regard that a description of one will suffice for all. Ceilings are invariably high and apartments very large. In the sleeping room one is sure to find either a canvas cot with wooden legs and sides or an European made iron bed, painted black, having a medallion at its head on which is depicted the picture of a saint, while its sides and the foot piece are decorated profusely with gaudy conventionalized flowers. Over the cot a limp mosquito net droops, suspended from the ceiling by a rope passing through a

pulley, while supported from iron rods attached to the ends of the bed corners one always finds a mosquito canopy, the sides of the bed being draped with lace flouncers. Wooden beds are seldom found and are not sanitary. Mattresses are few, scanty and pathetic in their thinness. Pillows are stuffed with raw cotton and covered with turkey-red cotton cloth, over which the pillow-case is drawn. Stones are as down compared with some of these head rests. Beside the bed is always a night-stand containing a drawer for one's belongings, while a candle and earthenware water bottle rest on its top. A wash-stand, having a mirror, a round hole for a basin and a shelf for a tin pitcher at its base is always provided, while a cedar wardrobe of Gargantuan proportions completes the furnishings.

The dining-room is well ventilated, and the home of myriads of droning flies who divide their time between it and the kitchen, and usually has a large table and sufficient chairs, without sideboard or serving table.

The parlor always has two or more window seats whereon the daughter of the house may recline and hold her sweetheart's hand as he stretches it through the barred windows, while some ancient and withered female aunt, or other relative, surveys the scene from a darkened and secluded corner. Arranged about this room in stiff, military formation are Austrian bent-wood chairs with cane seats, while perhaps a settee of the same material is placed along the longest side of the apartment. There is always a table in the center of this room, which usually contains some stuffed tropical birds or wax fruit under a glass dome. The windows have shutters opening inward and are draped with heavy lace curtains. On the walls are arrayed the family portraits in crayon or oil, among which there is sure to be one or more *generales* (generals) or *coronels* (colonels), famous in some revolution.

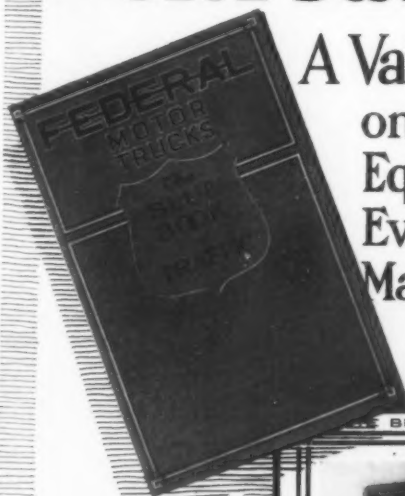
The bane of the housekeeper is the "comahene"—a bug that eats wood. This insect will burrow up the leg of a chair, consuming everything except the shell of varnish, and one never discovers its presence until he sits down, when the chair naturally collapses. Cedar and mahogany are the only woods immune to its attacks, so that pieces of furniture not made of these materials have their legs immersed in saucers filled with water or kerosene. By treating the legs and the bases of furniture with creosote and other chemicals calls from these little visitors may be prevented.

The way to properly introduce American house furnishings, furniture and other equipment to South Americans would be by practical demonstration in the larger towns and especially in the capitals. A house should be rented and completely provided from kitchen to parlor with modern housekeeping requirements and necessities to clearly show their application. Then the public should be invited, by card, to pay the exhibition a visit. Competent attendants, speaking the language of the country, could answer questions and demonstrate the use of any article. Orders could be taken on the spot to be given to the local dealers for filling. The man having the courage and capital to take such an exhibit to the prosperous South American cities has a fortune awaiting him.

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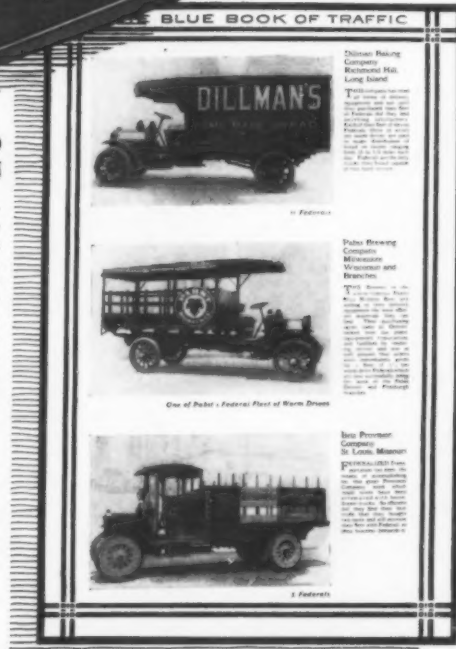
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EARL D. BABST

Newly elected president of the American Sugar Refining Company. He is a prominent New York lawyer but was formerly a vice-president of the National Biscuit Company, and has won distinction because of the success of his original ideas regarding the development of industrial companies.



STODDARD JESS

Vice-president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., who, while addressing the National Real Estate Convention, won great applause by predicting the day when "the importance of 'big business' under proper regulation as a factor of our national prosperity will be better understood and recognized."



HENRY D. ESTABROOK

Well-known lawyer and orator of the metropolis who told the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at their convention in Chicago that "business is becoming cleaner and fairer every day" and that "there are thousands of honest business men to one who is intentionally dishonest."

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

IT is low tide with the railroads, and it has been low tide with the industrials, but it looks as if the ebb had been finished and as if the flood tide toward prosperity had set in.

We must go back nearly a quarter of a century to find a condition in railroad circles paralleling that of to-day. It will surprise my readers to know that according to accurate figures one-eighth of all the railroads in the United States have passed into the hands of receivers in the last few years. This includes some of those that have been prominent dividend payers.

After a similar experience about a quarter of a century ago—largely due then as now to unjust attacks on the railroads—some of the roads were reorganized upon such a safe footing that while their shares were then sold at nominal figures—some as low as \$5 and \$10 a share—they are now selling above par, and are regarded as among the best dividend payers.

The people got tired of the Populist and Granger attacks on the railroads twenty-five years ago because they found that when the railroads suffered all the industries dependent upon them suffered too. The public is forgetful. The new generation forgot the lesson taught to the last one, but it is having its lesson taught now. The shrinkage in railroad earnings has been reflected in all the industries so largely dependent upon the railroads for support, including the manufacture of iron and steel, locomotives, car equipments, brass furnishings and many other lines of business.

The decisions of the courts and the attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission are somewhat more favorable to the railroads. The press and the public are realizing that at the foundation of our prosperity the railroads stand first. I believe we have passed through the worst in the matter of the hardships inflicted upon the railways, and everyone feels, in view of recent decisions in the anti-trust cases, especially the decision in favor of the Steel Corporation, that the light of reason is dispelling the gloom of the demagogue.

On top of this come war orders of unexampled extent, and promises of good crops. If we maintain our isolation and keep out of the war zone, the American dollar will continue to be the highest standard of commercial value, not only for the present but long after the war has ceased. Never has such an opportunity been presented to the American people. Far-seeing captains of industry and finance are eager to take advantage of it and are welcoming assurances from the Administration that they shall have the same protection that other great governments give to the master builders of trade and commerce.

I have said for months that basic conditions in the market were better, that the tendency must be upward for some time to come, and I see no reason to change my mind. Let the buying public once begin to buy by wholesale and everyone will rush in to pick up bargains and will pay much higher prices than now prevail.

It is time, however, to warn my readers not to believe all the reports circulated so industriously by those eager to unload securities they have held for a long time that war orders are a reliable source of strength. These are incidental. They are not the

basis of permanent prosperity, for as they came overnight so they may disappear between sunrise and sunset. Solid, substantial dividend payers, some of them yielding 6 per cent, are the best investments, and next to them are the shares of railroads and industrials that are getting out of the woods so fast.

T., Birmingham, Ala.: U. P., Great Northern, and Illinois Central, bought at present prices, should bring a good profit some day.

B., Long Island, N. Y.: General Electric has had a big rise and may possibly go higher, but it is usually good policy when one has a heavy profit on a stock to take it.

Y., Rochester, N. Y.: United Cigar Stores is considered a fair purchase. It is now paying 6 per cent. Application has been made for listing the stock on the New York Exchange.

H., Denver, Colo.: You take long chances in buying the stocks of companies exploiting new inventions. It is safer to invest in dividend-paying stocks of established and well-tested enterprises.

A., Texas: High-grade bonds are the safest of all investments. First-class dividend-paying stocks are also attractive. Any of these may be bought outright, or on monthly installments. Reliable bankers and brokers stand ready to give you advice on the subject.

V. F., Indiana: The authorized Erie Railway stock is: common, \$153,000,000; first preferred, 4 per cent. non-cumulative, \$48,000,000; second preferred, 4 per cent. non-cumulative, \$16,000,000. Total \$217,000,000. Of this about \$176,000,000 is outstanding. Neither class of stock has paid dividends since 1907, and the stocks are all speculative.

E. S. H., Ashtabula, O.: 1. Your list of railroad and industrial stocks is a very good one. I should be inclined to put Union Pacific at the head and Steel Common at the foot. All but Steel are paying dividends which seem to be well assured. 2. American Ice Debenture 6's are well regarded, as they amount to only \$3,000,000, and are the only liability of the American Ice Securities Co. The bonds are subject to call at par and accrued interest on 60 days' notice.

L., Washington, D. C.: 1. Miami Copper, par value \$5 and selling at \$28, is a good mining investment. Crucible Steel Co. was reported to have received heavy war orders and this lately caused a considerable advance in the price of the stock. 2. Both Alaska Juneau and United Verde Extension are among the good mining propositions. 3. If you have \$25,000 to invest, you had better buy standard dividend-paying stocks and bonds. Any of these are due to advance in case of a sustained improvement in the general market.

S., Paterson, N. J.: 1. The yield of Detroit United Railways is "so great" because its business has been good. Earnings of any enterprise are liable to vary from year to year and a prudent management always, when possible, builds up a surplus. 2. The \$100 convertible 4½'s of the American Tel. & Tel. Co. may be converted into common stock on the same conditions as the \$1,000 bonds. 3. The bonds of the Commercial Security Co. are based on commercial paper and are a good business man's investment. 4. Kansas City Southern Pfd., Lehigh, Southern Pacific, U. P., Central Leather Pfd., Guggenheim Exploration and Va. Car. Chem. are dividend payers and very good purchases. Pressed Steel Car Com. pays no dividends at present, and U. S. Rubber Common has just passed its quarterly dividend.

(Continued on page 117)

IF YOU ARE A "SMALL INVESTOR"

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Six per cent; on a natural security, not man-made; all the time growing in value; safety not depending on an uncertain franchise or on the demand for a manufactured commodity, but based on the value of rich farm land, a national resource, God-made and everlasting.

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By MAURICE SWITZER

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Setting forth in a humorous, Unique, epigrammatic style a Common-sense, livable Code of business ethics which Eventually Spells Success.

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These letters from one brother to another are made up of hard sense and straight talk. —WASHINGTON STAR.

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Enclosed find \$1.00. Send me copy of "Letters of a Self-Made Failure"

7-29-15
LESLIE'S
225 Fifth Ave.
New York

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 116)

O., Cobleskill, N. Y.: It is not possible to predict the final selling price of Pacific Mail. Much depends on what can be obtained for the steamships which the company has decided to dispose of.

D., Medical Lake, Wash.: Telepost has not proved itself a money-maker for its stockholder. It is purely speculative.

B., Stratford, Ont.: Kennecott Copper is a good mining speculation. Prominent men are directors in the company and the earnings are reported large.

M., Bridgeport, Conn.: Later advices state that the bankers of Scranton, Pa., have decided to come to the aid of the International Textbook Co.

K., Bell Rose, Ind.: American Cities 5-6% bonds, Southern Pacific Common, American Sugar and Atchison Common are in the class of attractive investments.

D., Seneca Falls, N. Y.: The outlook for M. K. & T. is a little uncertain, but efforts are being made to arrange its finances so as to avert any likelihood of reorganization.

W., Martinsburg, W. Va.: It is not within my province or power to keep track of the hundreds of land-selling enterprises of New York and vicinity. You should apply to a commercial agency for a report on the realty company you mention.

S., Philadelphia: Pierce Oil is a Standard Oil subsidiary. It has important properties in Mexico and Mexican troubles have temporarily interfered with its business. It has, however, a promising future. Anglo-American is also a Standard Oil subsidiary and is well regarded. It pays satisfactory dividends.

S., New York: The first five railways you mention are either already in receiver's hands or are facing possible reorganization and assessment. Buyers of their stocks take a considerable risk. Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway stocks are paying no dividends owing to deficient earnings. They are, however, fair speculations for a long pull.

C., Xenia, Ohio: 1. I presume you refer to the St. Louis and San Francisco General Lien 5's due in 1927. It is said that these bonds will not be assessed in the reorganization, but the holders may be expected to contribute working capital, for which they will receive some kind of security. A leading expert expresses the opinion that these bonds or their equivalent will be a long pull. 2. Detroit United Railways reports good earnings. It would not seem wise for you to sacrifice your stock.

New York, July 22, 1915.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

A booklet has been issued by Slattery & Co., dealers in investment securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York, telling how to buy any kind of good securities on "The Twenty Payment Plan."

First mortgages in amounts of \$300 to \$10,000, on property worth several times the loan, are described in a booklet issued by Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Details of how to make money earn a good income by investing in dividend-paying securities through the partial payment plan are contained in free Booklet B, published by Degener & Burke, members New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York.

Bonds accepted by the Government as security for postal savings bank deposits and yielding 4 to 6 per cent. free from income tax, are specified in Booklet E, "Bonds of Our Country," sent without charge by the New First National Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, O.

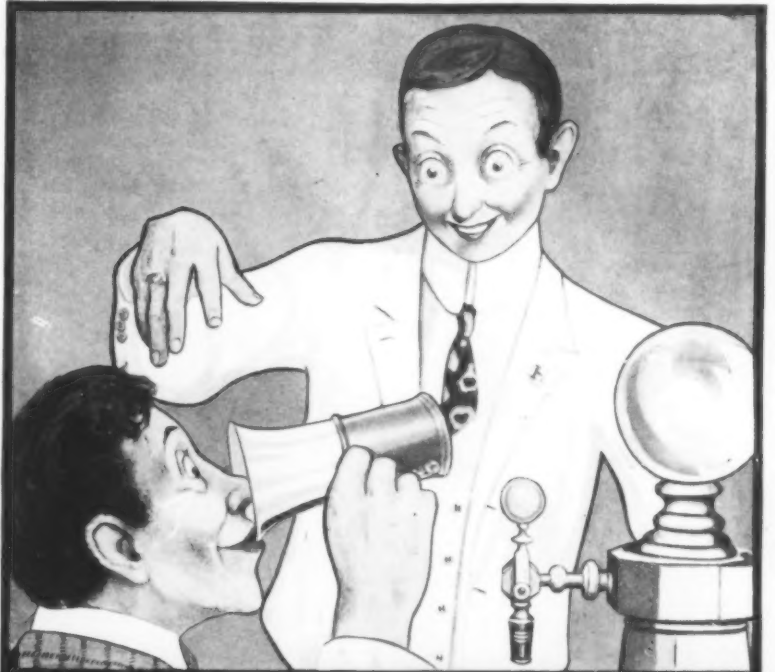
A booklet which helps investors to select sound and desirable investments, entitled "How to Select Good Bonds," will be sent upon request for circular AT-28 by the long-established house of N. W. Halsey & Co., New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco.

A convenient way of buying stocks and bonds in any amount while receiving all the dividends may be learned of in free Booklet A-18, "The Partial Payment Plan," which may be had of Sheldon, Morgan & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Guaranteed certificates, in amounts of \$100 and upwards, paying 5 per cent. net, and recommended as a desirable investment, are described in a free booklet which will be sent to any reader of this department by the Salt Lake Security and Trust Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A method of investing while saving is set forth in Booklet 4, "The Partial Payment Plan," issued by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York. The booklet may be obtained from Muir & Co. without cost to the applicant.

Investigation of the merits of 5 1/2 per cent. to 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 is invited by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, and 1 Wall Street, New York. For information about these bonds, write to the company for the Straus Investors Magazine and July Booklet F-601.



"Chase that thirst into its hole with Hires" *Josh Slinger*
At Fountains or in Bottles at Grocers, Fruit Stands, etc.



A 1,100,000-DOLLAR HOTEL FOR YOUNG MEN

The handsome skyscraper which will be erected in Chicago by the Young Men's Christian Association to furnish a transient home to young men coming from smaller cities and other lands, where they will be protected from evil associations and assisted in securing employment and permanent homes. Cost of site, structure and furnishings will aggregate \$1,100,000, of which amount \$635,000 was recently subscribed by prominent residents of the city. The building will be located at 818-826 South Wabash Avenue. It will be 19 stories above ground, and two stories below, and will have a frontage of 96 feet, a depth of 166 feet, and will contain 1870 bedrooms and a main lobby seating over 1,000 where entertainments will be given. The price of rooms will be 20 to 40 cents a night. It is expected the hotel will be ready for use in the spring of 1916.

The Empire States's Savings Banks

AN interesting phase of the financial activities of this country is dealt with in "History of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York," by Frederic

B. Stevens, for several years secretary of the association. Mr. Stevens, who is an Albany (N. Y.) banker and the son of a former leading banker of that city (to whose memory he dedicates his book), was exceptionally qualified to produce a satisfactory work on the subject. Although it is of interest primarily to residents of the Empire State, yet this handsome, 700-page volume contains much matter that should attract notice outside of New York. It recounts the origin of savings banks in the Old World and the rise of the savings banks system in America, tells of the formation of the State Savings Banks Association, covers the proceedings of twenty of its conventions, presents portraits and biographies of men prominent in the association's affairs, gives a list of the savings banks in the state and supplies a good deal of other valuable information. Many of the addresses delivered at the successive conventions by eminent financiers and publicists are reported here, have a more than passing worth and are of general interest. Mr. Stevens writes as one who is in love with his theme and his appreciation of it infects the reader. To all who are interested in finance, and to the millions of savings bank depositors the volume has a decided value. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. Price \$5.00.

The Liberty Bell

The Liberty Bell on its way to the Fair Was greeted from coast unto coast With banners and blossoms and blaring of bands, And the cheers of a patriot host. Its tongue that sonorously boomed long ago The message of freedom is still, In silence its progress triumphant was made O'er river and valley and hill.

But if ever again it is called on to break The bond of its centuried sleep, And the earth and the sky should re-echo once more To its glorious melody deep, As they did in the hour when the flag of the free To the winds of the west was unfurled, May it ring and it swing the glad tidings to bring Of peace to the battle-scarred world.

MINNA IRVING.



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This is part of the service which the Motor Department of Leslie's renders its readers.

Conducted by a recognized authority upon traffic problems as they relate to the use of automobile trucks, this department has been

able to save business men many thousands of dollars and to materially increase the calibre of their service.

It draws upon an exhaustive knowledge of the kind of business vehicles manufactured by every maker in the world, and how their trucks have been utilized to advantage by all types of concerns.

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It is the business of Leslie's Motor Department to advise you in all matters pertaining to pleasure cars, trucks, motorcycles, or accessory installation, purchase and upkeep. This advice is authoritative and unbiased.

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An average load for my delivery wagon is pounds.
If I install a truck system I have
Poor Good Facilities
No
for caring and storing the vehicles on my premises.
The make of the commercial vehicle in which I am interested is
I have electric current on my premises. (Yes or No.)

JUST ONE LAUGH AFTER ANOTHER

FILM FUN, the new magazine devoted solely to the comedy of the photo play, has taken the moving picture world by storm. The first number, issued only three weeks ago, was sold out completely less than a week after publication.

Dealers' orders for the August issue, on the news stands the first of the month, make it necessary for us to double the first edition. Even then the news companies have their doubts about our ability to supply the demand. Better make sure of your copy by speaking well in advance.



The August number goes the high standard set by the first issue even one better. There are pages and pages of pictures of the funny men and women of the screen in their most laughable antics, headed by the universal favorite, Charlie Chaplin, on the front cover in full colors—an interesting article, with photographs, of Mary Pickford as a comedienne—a delightful review of the children of the screen who make fun for other children, and for grown-ups, too—together with a wealth of other features, dealing with Marie Dressler, Billie Reeves, Ethel Tearse, Naomi Childers, Tom McNaughton, Flora Finch and a score or more stars of film comedy.

FILM FUN FOR FILM FANS

has taken hold over night with overwhelming success, because it has met a definite demand for a magazine that would treat of the wholesome comedy of moving pictures—a magazine that multiplies the fun of the photo play—that increases the appreciation and enjoyment of the humorous in moving pictures when it is being filmed.

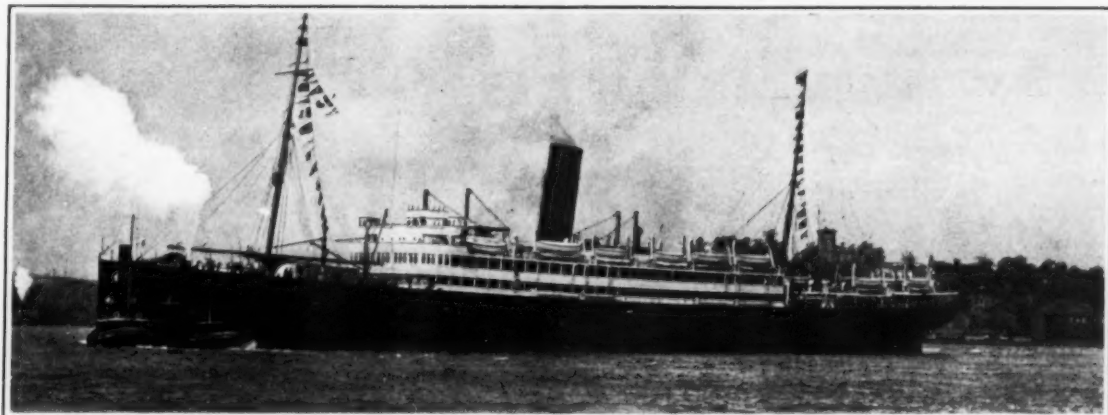
Film Fun is filled with laugh-making features, puns and stories. It gives you the intimate, personal, human-interest side of the screen stars who make the nation laugh—takes you behind the scenes—shows you the tricks of the trade—describes the best comedy of the month—takes you into the "close-up" life of the comedy studios—in short, brings the fun of the funniest movies right to your home.

Ten cents a copy—\$1.00 a year or 25 cents for a three months' "get acquainted" subscription.

FILM FUN
225 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK

PUBLISHED BY THE
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY

News of the Time Told in Pictures



OFFSHORE (N.Y. NEWS)
TORPEDO FOR THE
ORDUNA

The *Orduna*, of the Cunard line, arrived in New York July 17th, reporting that a German submarine had fired a torpedo at her as she was leaving British waters, and after it had missed, shelled her with a deck gun. Speed and seamanship saved the ship. This attack demonstrated that Germany does not intend to modify her submarine warfare in accordance with American demands, and may complicate the dispute with Germany. The *Orduna* carried 20 American passengers.



ENY'S NEWS
SUBMARINE OUT
OF WATER

The H-3 of the United States submarine flotilla went ashore at high tide off Point Sur, Calif., and at low tide was left almost high and dry. She was pulled off by the *Cheyenne* at next high tide and proceeded to San Francisco under her own power. Increased activity in the matter of submarines for our navy is noticeable. The construction of new and immensely improved models is to be undertaken shortly and we have a new boat the G-3 that is capable of a 6,000-mile voyage.



RABSON
PASSENGER TRAIN DROPS ON A FREIGHT

An unusual accident caused the death of two trainmen and one passenger at the point where one railroad crosses another on an overhead trestle near Olympia, Wash. A freight on the lower tracks, moving a derrick, knocked the supports from under the trestle just as a passenger train ran on it. The passenger train fell 30 feet, crushing the freight.



ROOSTER & SELL
MADE A NEW MOTOR RECORD FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK

E. C. Patterson, vice-president of P. F. Collier & Son, and a motor enthusiast, recently drove his car from Chicago to New York without stopping the engine. The car carried two speedometers, one of which recorded 1,015 and the other 1,025 miles for the trip, which

was made in 35 hours and 43 minutes. This included stops aggregating 59 minutes. The best time previously made was 39 hours, by relay drivers. Mr. Patterson drove most of way. Last year he made the trip in 41 hours and 17 minutes.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



A Raft of Girls



Our Flag Girls



A Chicken Fight



A Sea Scene Seen From the Sea



Vacant Lots



One Up and Two to Go



The Pup: I'm Gonna Stick Around

The
Last
13
Issues
of
JUDGE



A Double Cross

Send
a \$1.00
for the
Next
13
Today

A "GET-ACQUAINTED" OFFER

SAMUEL JOHNSON and Oliver Goldsmith were walking along a street in London one day, when Johnson, seeing a man approaching, said:

"Goldie, I like that man."
"Why, you don't even know him, do you?" asked Goldsmith.
"No," replied Johnson, "but if I did, he'd be my best friend."

To make it easy for Judge to become the most welcome visitor in your home—to get you to know what a jolly companion it is—we will send the next thirteen numbers to you for \$1. Once we get you acquainted with its entertaining qualities, we are confident that you will want it all the time.

These reduced reproductions in black and white of the last 13 covers of Judge but faintly suggest the high type of its many illustrations. Nor can we convey to you in words the appeal of its smart satire and pointed humor. You'll have to have Judge to appreciate it.

Use the coupon on the right, and get a new idea of the power the almighty dollar has to bring you joy and entertainment. Or, take our word for its scintillating richness and have its 52 splendidly illustrated, colorful numbers come regularly each week for a year. In that case, send \$5.00 and use the coupon on the left.

Judge

The Happy Medium

Idol Worship



Reel Lovers



He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not; He Loves Me



Fifty-Fifty



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For the enclosed \$1.00 (bill, check, stamps or money order) send me the next 13 issues of Judge.

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No subscription renewed at this price.

Let. 7-29
JUDGE
225 Fifth Ave.
New York
For the enclosed \$5.00 send me the next 52 issues of Judge.

\$5.00
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Year

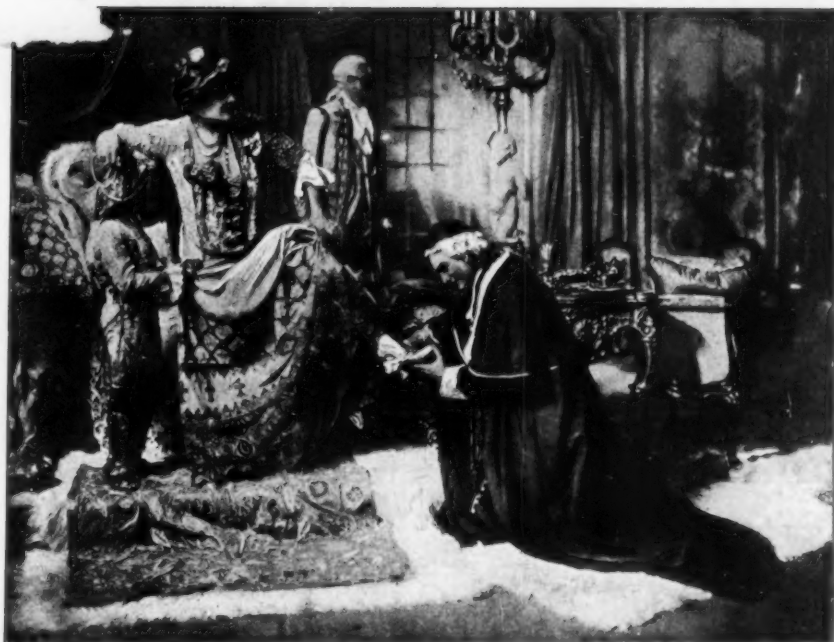
Name

Address

Money, lust of power, jealousy and hate

It was to such agencies as these, and her beauty and wonderful charm, that Jeanne Vaubernier, a child of the provinces, and later a leader in the gay life of Paris, owed her elevation to the position of "Left-Hand Queen of France." Read her own story of how the one-time peasant girl schemed and won her way to the heart of the King of France—how she swayed the mind of the weak Louis XV. and became the real ruler of France—as she tells it in

The Memoirs and Secret Chronicles of the Courts of Europe



Permit me, Madame La Comtesse

But this is only one of hundreds of narratives—equally as dramatic—equally as interesting—contained in the eleven sumptuous volumes that make up this set, a limited number of which war conditions in the trade have made it possible for us to secure at our own figure and offer to you at

An Extraordinary Bargain Price

Our former offer is now supplemented by this, on easier terms, as we have bought up the only remaining stock of this work in existence—less than 400 sets—BUT we can offer Leslie's Weekly readers JUST THIS ONE OPPORTUNITY to secure these wonderful books AT THIS PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. We know just how long discriminating book-buyers are going to let these sets remain on our shelves at this price and these terms, for bear in mind

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The Publisher's price of these eleven volumes was \$59.00, and they are sterling examples of the highest craftsmanship in bookmaking. The dominant note in their appearance is dignity and good taste.

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The Type—specially cast for this edition—is bold and easy to read.

The Paper was specially made by the famous Cheltenham Mills.

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These Memoirs and Secret Chronicles Are the Original Historical Sources from which Dumas and other writers drew inspiration for many of their most stirring romances, but in these eleven volumes are stories—unexpurgated and undiluted—of real life as lived in courts and camps, in the Bastille—even in the Parc-Aux-Serfs—stories as comic, tragic, mean, strange as any ever told in the pages of fiction—stories tingling with the electric currents of unbridled passions—stories of men and women whose names are written large in the pages of history, and that reveal as no others do

THE HIDDEN CAUSES OF GREAT HISTORICAL EVENTS

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